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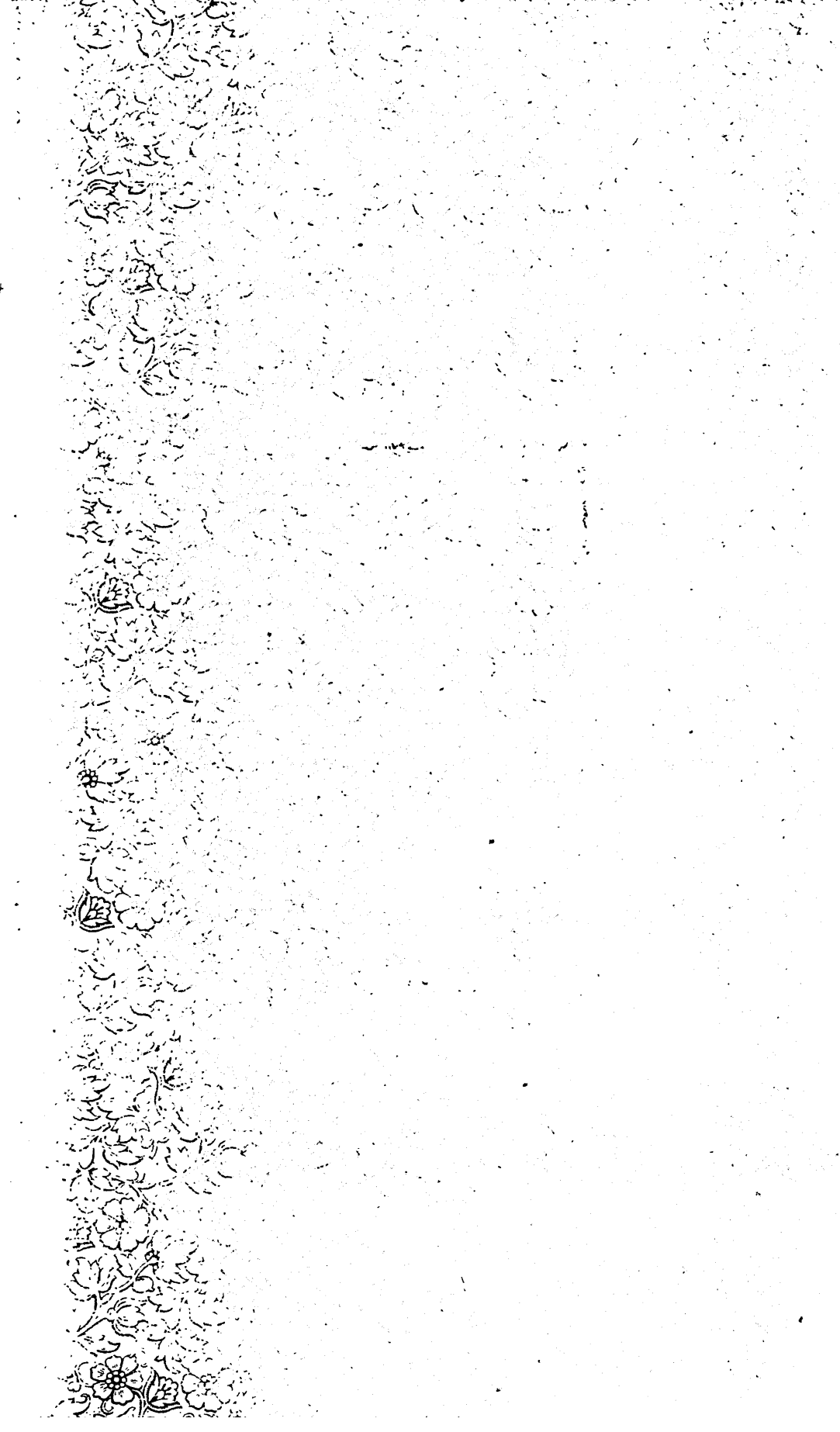
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ST. BRIAVEL'S CASTLE.

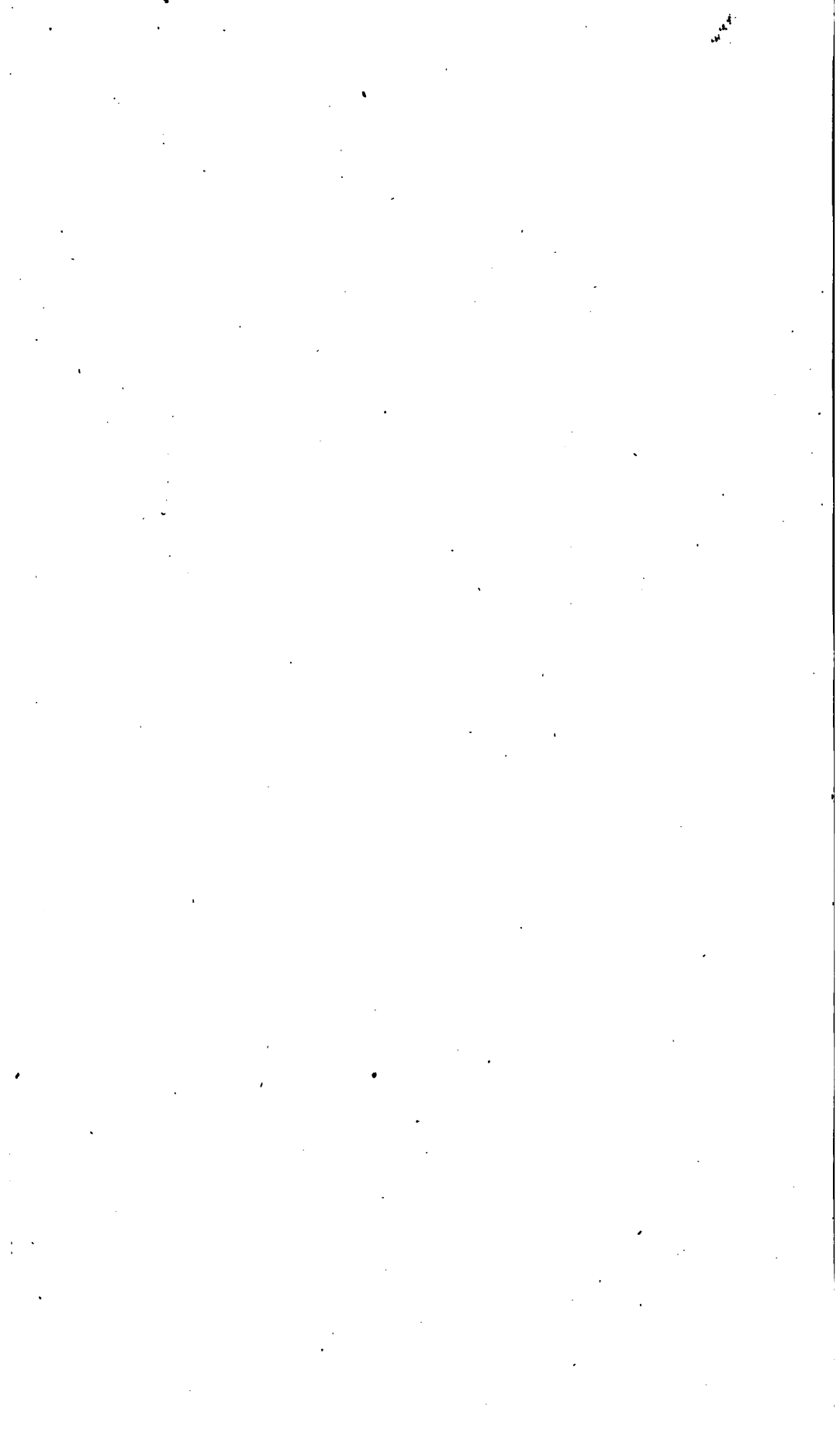
GLoucestershire.

This castle had for its founder Milo Fitz-Walter, earl of Hereford, who, in the reign of Henry VI. found it necessary to check the incursions of the Welsh, and to secure his ample possessions in this neighbourhood, by the erection of this fortress. In his family it continued about a century, when it reverted to the crown by forfeiture: its constables have, ever since that period, been appointed by the king, and hold their situations during royal pleasure.

The site of the Castle is surrounded by a moat, and comprehends an extent of nearly 500 yards. The north-west front, which is nearly all that has escaped the ravages of time, consists of two circular towers, three stories high, separated by a gateway, having an elliptical arch; there is a small bridge thrown across the moat, over which the Castle is entered. Within the above-mentioned towers are several hexagonal apartments, whose walls are eight feet thick; one of these rooms is now used as a prison. In the interior of the Castle are two gateways, still nearly entire, of similar dimensions to that by which these ruins are entered. On the right of the entrance are the remnants of a large apartment, with pointed windows; and on the left, vestiges of a once magnificent hall.

Near the centre of the site of this Castle is a low building, which serves as an anti-chamber to the room in which the officers of the hundred, that St. Briavel's is situated in, assemble to hold their courts. This room appears from the date MDLXVII on one of the beams, to have been fitted up about that time. On the highest rampart once stood the keep, which consisted of a large square tower above one hundred feet in height, flanked by two smaller towers, about half that height, with walls of great thickness. Of this portion of the Castle the greater part fell down in the year 1754, and the remainder twenty years afterwards; large masses of the ruins of the keep yet remain on the spot, adhering together by the strength of the cement. The eye of the traveller dwells with the sweetest complacency upon the beautiful and romantic scenery that surrounds these venerable ruins, the prospects from which are uncommonly extensive, and in the highest degree gratifying.

“—Wide around
Hillock and valley, farm and village, smile;
And ruddy roofs and chimney tops appear
——up wafting to the clouds
The incense of thanksgiving.”





LITTLE MARLOW CHURCH.

RECTOR, THE REV. J. H. B. B. B.

65-4-55-57

The pleasing village of Little Marlow is situated on the banks of the River Thames, and is a part of the possessions of Bisham Abbey, Benedictine monastery. On the conquest it was given by king William to the bishop of Balieux, but having escheated to the crown, was given by Richard Cœur-de-Lion to his brother John, whose daughter Eleanor conveyed it as part of her dowry to William Mareschal, earl of Pembroke, from whom it came into the possession of Gilbert, earl of Clare. Its further descent is involved in considerable obscurity, but it seems to have been attached to the Benedictine nunnery, founded here in the reign of Henry II. but by whom is uncertain. On the dissolution it was granted to Bisham Abbey; and after passing through several possessors, became the property of John Borlase, esq. a branch of the ancient family of Borlase, in Cornwall. This family came to reside in Buckinghamshire about the year 1560, and by their gene-

ral descent have continued to possess the estate. The church is a small ancient edifice, the interior of which has been repaired a few years since. Scarcely any part of the convent is now standing, the principal materials having been used in the erection of a farmhouse.

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The manor house of Little Marlow is an ancient, irregular building, standing at a short distance from the Church; it has nothing either within or without that renders it particularly deserving of notice.



ROMNEY CHURCH

1850

THE Church at Romney is dedicated to St. Nicholas, and is a spacious edifice, consisting of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a very curious tower at the west end, mostly of Norman architecture, as is also the chief part of the nave and aisles. The entrance doorway of the tower is a deeply-recessed arch, with diversified mouldings, greatly injured by plaster and whitewash : the arch is supported by three columns on each side, having capitals ornamented with foliage ; over the arch are three long windows with semi-circular heads, supported by pilasters and small columns ; the windows above these are pointed. A range of small heads has been continued round the upper part of the tower, and others appear in different places. The angles of the tower are terminated by pinnacles, which all differ from each other : on the top of the tower are the remains of an octagonal spire, that once crowned this fabric.

The whole eastern part of the Church is in the

pointed style ; the east window is of the same handsomely ramified : the ceiling of the chancel is painted in compartments.

The Church was formerly appropriated to the Abbey of Pontiniac, in France, the convent of which founded a small priory or cell here, subordinate to their own house. This was probably made denizen on the dissolution of alien priories, as it is recorded to have been granted by Henry VI. in his seventeenth year to the college of All Souls, in Oxford, at the instance of archbishop Chicheley ; but it has since been alienated.

Romney, or New Romney, is a borough by prescription ; but the inhabitants were incorporated in the reign of Edward III. The corporation at present consists of a mayor, nine jurats, and eleven commoners or freemen, in whom is vested the right of sending two barons to parliament.



HYDE ABBEY, HAMPSHIRE.

THIS ancient structure is situated in the northern suburbs of the city of Winchester, and was first erected by king Alfred in the year 901, and completed by his son.

Alfred, when king of the West Saxons, having brought over from Flanders the learned monk Grimbold, in order to assist him in founding his university of Oxford, also founded a house and chapel in Winchester for secular canons, under his government. He afterwards projected a greater foundation, and by his will ordered a noble church and college to be erected on the north side of the cathedral. This was begun in the year 901, and finished by his son Edward, who dedicated it to the Holy Trinity, the Virgin Mary, and St. Peter. It was called the New Minster, to distinguish it from the cathedral, or Old Minster, within the precincts of whose cemetery it stood. The building being completed, Edward placed therein secular canons, who remained here till the year 963, when they were expelled by Ethelwold, bishop of Winchester, and an abbot and some monks were put in possession of the house: but many differences and inconveniences arising from the too near neighbourhood of those two great monasteries, the monks of the New Minster thought it proper to remove to a place called Hyde,

on the north side of the city, where Henry I. at the instance of William Gifford, bishop of Winchester, founded a stately Abbey for them. This Abbey was the burial-place of divers princes and great personages; but of this once magnificent edifice, very little remains, except some ruinous outhouses, the gateway, and a large barn, once probably the abbot's hall, which seems to bespeak the workmanship of the twelfth century. The adjoining gateway, with the flat arch and a canopy, supported by the busts of Alfred and Edward, is probably of the fifteenth century. The church, which was built with flint, and cased with square stone, appears, from traces of its walls, to have consisted of three aisles. The tower of St. Bartholemew's church is supposed to have been erected with stones collected from its ruins. Many capitals of columns, busts, and other ornaments, that have been dug out of the ruins here, are to be seen in different parts of the city, and particularly at the Bridewell itself, where there are also two stone coffins: but the most remarkable curiosity of this nature was taken out of the ruins fifty years ago, and placed in a wall in St. Peter's Street, being an inscription in pure Saxon characters, containing the name of ALFRED, and the date DCCCLXXXI.



CROSS AT ABERDEEN,

ABERDEENSHIRE.

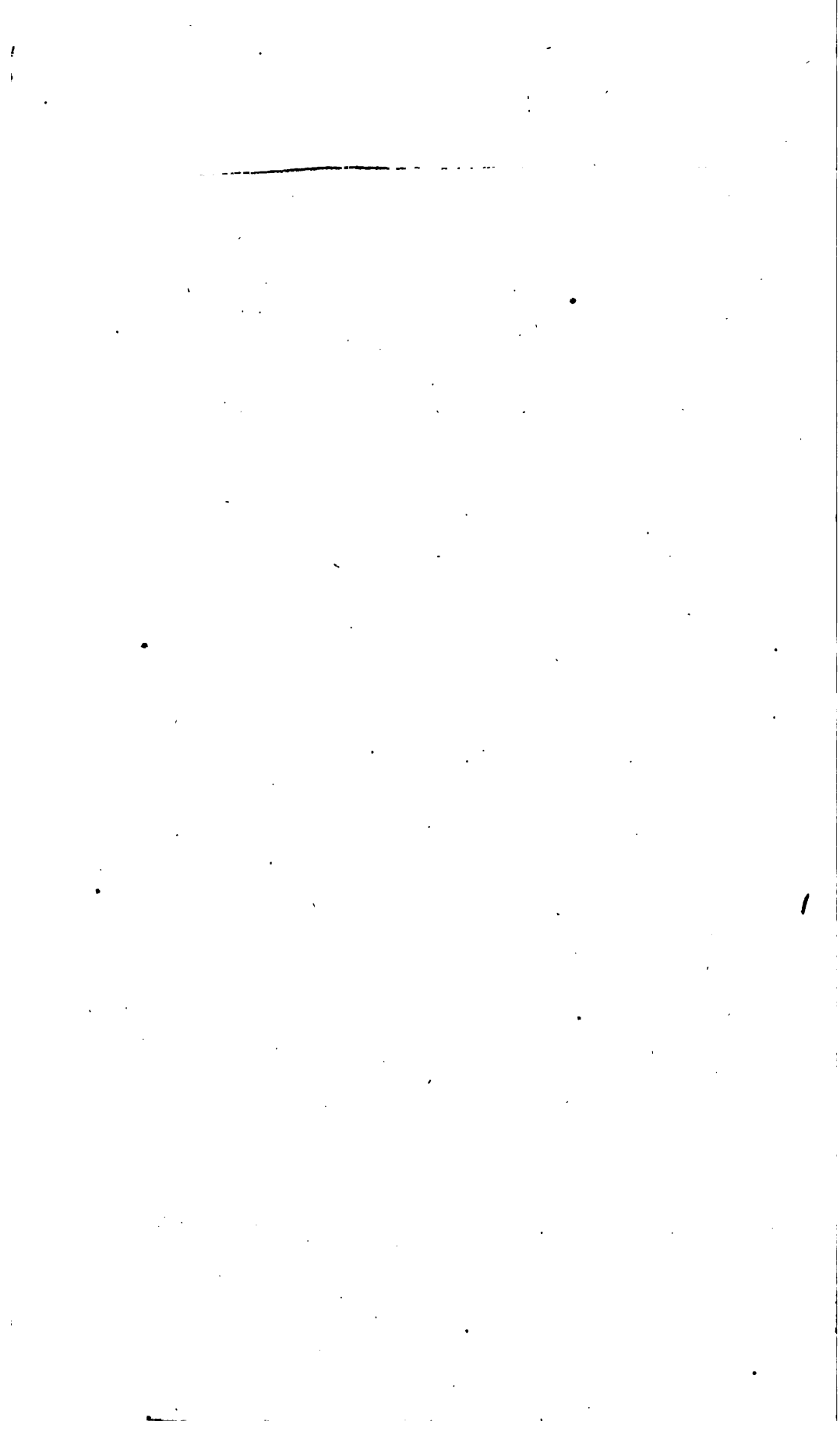
ABERDEEN is a populous and trading city, of considerable magnitude, situated in the north of Scotland, about 190 miles from Edinburgh.

The market-place is a large oblong square: on its north side is the town-house, with a handsome spire, and adjoining to the town-house is the Tolbooth, a square tower, 190 feet high; also surmounted by a spire. Since the year 1800, several new streets have been opened by act of parliament, facilitating the approach to the town in every direction: they are built over other streets, on arches.

The grammar school is a low building: the appointments are for a rector and three teachers, who are liberally supported. The number of charitable institutions are considerable: the chief of them are, the poor-house, lady Drum's hospital for old unmarried women, and Gordon's hospital, founded in 1733. The infirmary, a large plain building, is supported by voluntary subscription, collections, and donations. The number of patients annually relieved is about 900.

A little east of the city, on the site of a fortification built there by Oliver Cromwell, are the barracks, erected in 1799: they are capable of accommodating about 600 men. Religious establishments have been numerous here, but only four of them are particularly noticed in history: 1st, a convent of Mathurines, of the order of the Trinity, founded by king William the Lyon—2d, the Black Fryars monastery, founded by Alexander II.—3d, the Observantine priory, founded by the citizens of Aberdeen and other private persons—4th, the Carmelite, or White Fryars monastery, founded in 1550 by Philip de Arbuthnot.

Near the centre of the city is a handsome Cross, the most complete of the kind in Scotland; it is an octangular stone building, ornamented with bas-reliefs of the kings of Scotland, from James I. to James VI.: it has a Corinthian column in the centre, upon which is an unicorn.





BYLAND ABBEY,

YORKSHIRE.

ROGER de Mowbray, at the instance of his mother Gundreda, A. D. 1145, removed the convent of the Cistercian monks from Hode, to a part of her jointure near the river Eye, almost opposite to the abbey of Ryewall, since called Old Byland; which place being thought inconvenient for the habitation of the religious, four years after they removed to Stocking, near Culkwald; and at last, A. D. 1177, fixed a little more easterly near Whitaker, where this abbey of Byland, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, at length was settled, having a noble monastery with a collegiate church, and continued in a flourishing state till the general dissolution.

The remains of this splendid Abbey are situated in a most beautiful valley, under the woody steep of Black Hamilton Moor. The building was large and magnificent, composed of lime-stone, and highly enriched in the early English style. Its shattered and mouldering ruins cover a great extent of ground, though nothing can be discriminated excepting some fragments of the church, a gate-house, and part of the offices, now occupied as a cottage.

The whole length of the church was 325 feet, 200 of which were contained in the nave, seventy-five in the breadth of the transept, and fifty in the choir: the length of the transept was 130 feet.



EPISCOPAL PALACES.

PALACE AT PAIGNTON, DEVON.

THE following interesting communication relative to the Episcopal Palaces in Devonshire, was addressed to the Editor by the rev. J. Swete, prebendary of Exeter.

" Oxton House, near Exeter,
Feb. 16, 1808.

" SIR,

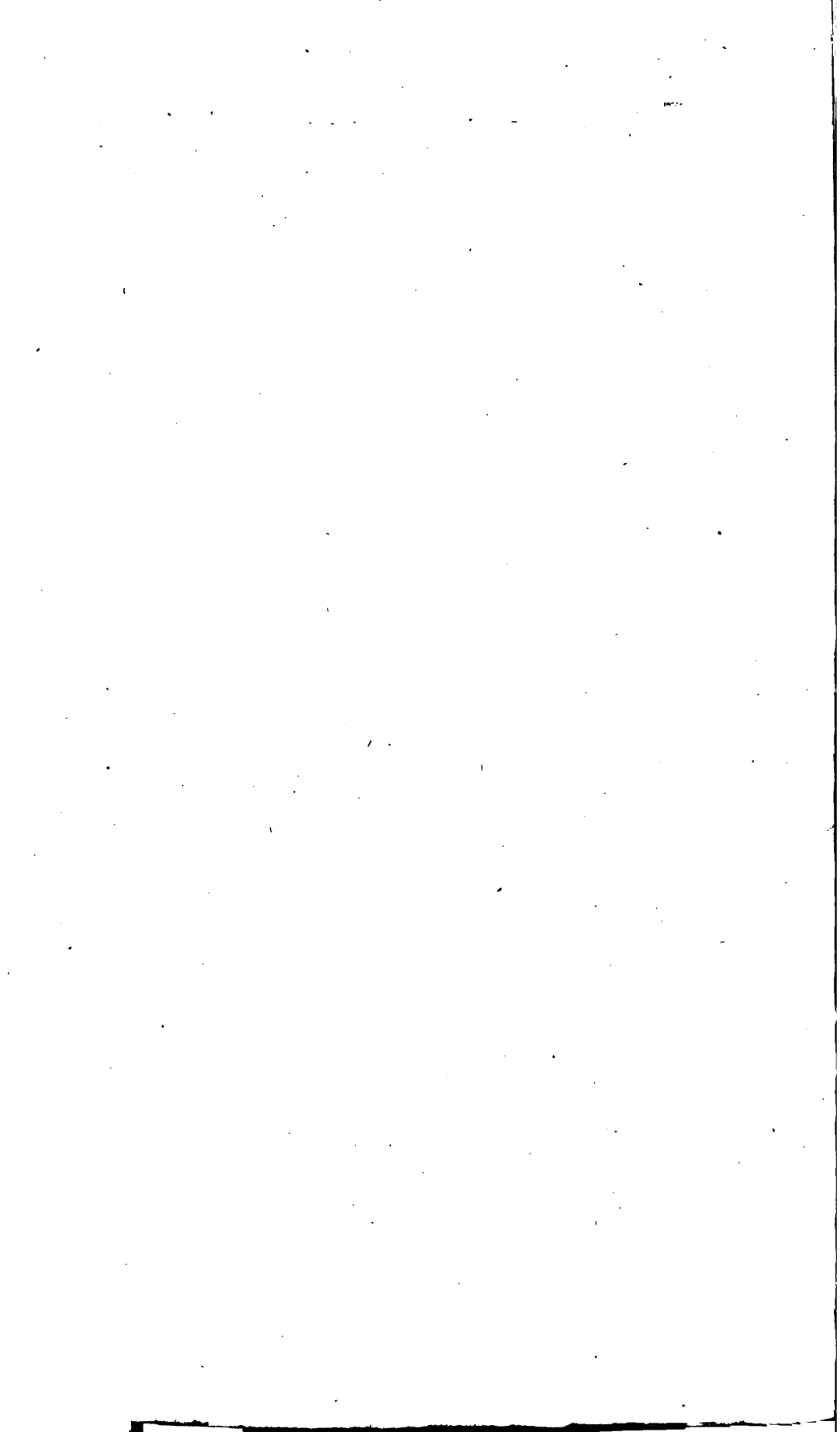
" In the county of Devon, so extensive and fertile as it is, and from its retired dells and picturesque vallies so admirably adapted to religious seclusion, it must appear somewhat strange to antiquarian research, that there have been found so few monastic structures.

" Of those which Dugdale has recorded there are scarcely any remains; and if Ford Abbey and that of Tavystoke be excepted, the ruins which are yet visible are unimportant in their appearance, and rarely interesting enough for picturesque or architectural delineation. On this account they have been invariably omitted by the host of tourists who have investigated the beauties of the county, and been altogether overlooked by the graphical antiquary.

" Connected, in some degree, with such religious institutions are the parochial churches, and the concomitant buildings appropriated to their respective ecclesiastical incumbents. Of the former, the cathedral at Exeter stands unrivalled in size, magnificence, and antiquity; for it may be doubted, whe-

ther of the very few fabrics which retain vestiges of the Norman style (the Saxon I believe to be wholly out of the question), any of them shall be found to precede those towers of the cathedral which were erected by William Warlewast, bishop of Exeter, in the reign of Henry I.

" Of the latter, there are none, perhaps, of an earlier date than the sixteenth century; nor in edifices of such a description, subject to decay and capricious alteration, are we to look for a ruin, unless we pass away from rectorial and vicarial mansions to those of a less appropriated local institution; of this sort are Episcopal Palaces, which at one period were to be met with in this county, wherever the diocesan had under his jurisdiction a demesne, valuable for the income which it produced, for the amenity of its site, or for its vicinity to the metropolitan provincial residence. We learn with astonishment, that by county historians these have been reckoned at fourteen, a number which conveys to us a grand display of pontifical state and expenditure; but of which there is as little left to the present times, as the remains of the once splendid structures themselves. It is my intention to specify what those remains are, and to perpetuate them in your elegant Work, which will transmit them, when the present mouldering walls are utterly decayed, to posterity.





THE PALACE, TOWER, AND CHURCH, PAIGNTON, DEVON.

And as the subject is materially connected with the See, I shall briefly premise, that being removed from Bishop's Tawton, near Barnstaple, to the town of Credianton (now Crediton), that of Cornwall became there incorporated with it about the year 1032; and not long after this union it was transplanted to the church of St. Peter and St. Paul at Exeter, where Leofricus, who was lord chancellor and privy counsellor to king Edward the Confessor, was by him in person installed to the bishopric; and having enjoyed the episcopal dignity twenty-seven years, in 1074, by his decease, it fell to his successor Osbertus.

"From the first bishop, Leofricus, in a space of 762 years, there have been no less than fifty-seven persons who have had possession of this bishopric, inclusive of the present diocesan; the patrimony of which, as the records of the church indicate, was once very large, its revenues having been improved by several of the early bishops, and especially by Walter Branscombe, who, by craftily practising on Sacheville, the lord of a goodly castle at that time called Clyst Sacheville, about four miles from Exeter, got possession of it, and attached it to the temporalities of the see; but (as we read in the MSS. of Westcote) 'what became of all his land at last soe 'gotten!—it is a lesson for all men! for this bishop

'was more griping and greedy to gain than some (especially one) of his successors have been a wasting, reducing the episcopal patrimonie to a far less portion than Leofricus found it at his first instalment here.' In support of which assertion, availing myself again of the MSS. I make the following curious extract:

"In the second year of king Henry V. A. D. 1414, at a parliament holden at Leicester, a bill or supplication was presented, which had relation to a former, put into the parliament holden at Westminster, in the eleventh of Henry IV. which, by reason the king was then troubled with civil discord, took no effect.

"That the temporal lands, devoutly given and disordinately spent by religious and other spiritual persons, should be seized into the king's hands, with the same might suffice to maintain the honor of the king and defence of the realm, 15 erles, 1500 knights, 6000 esquires, and 100 almshouses (for relief only of poore and impotent persons), and the king to have clearly into his coffers 90,000*l*. At which time it was found by an extent thereof made, that the church of Exeter could then dispend yearly 7000*l*. which, according to the money now current (1630), is to be tripled, and soe 21,000*l*. and according to the new improvements I dare say



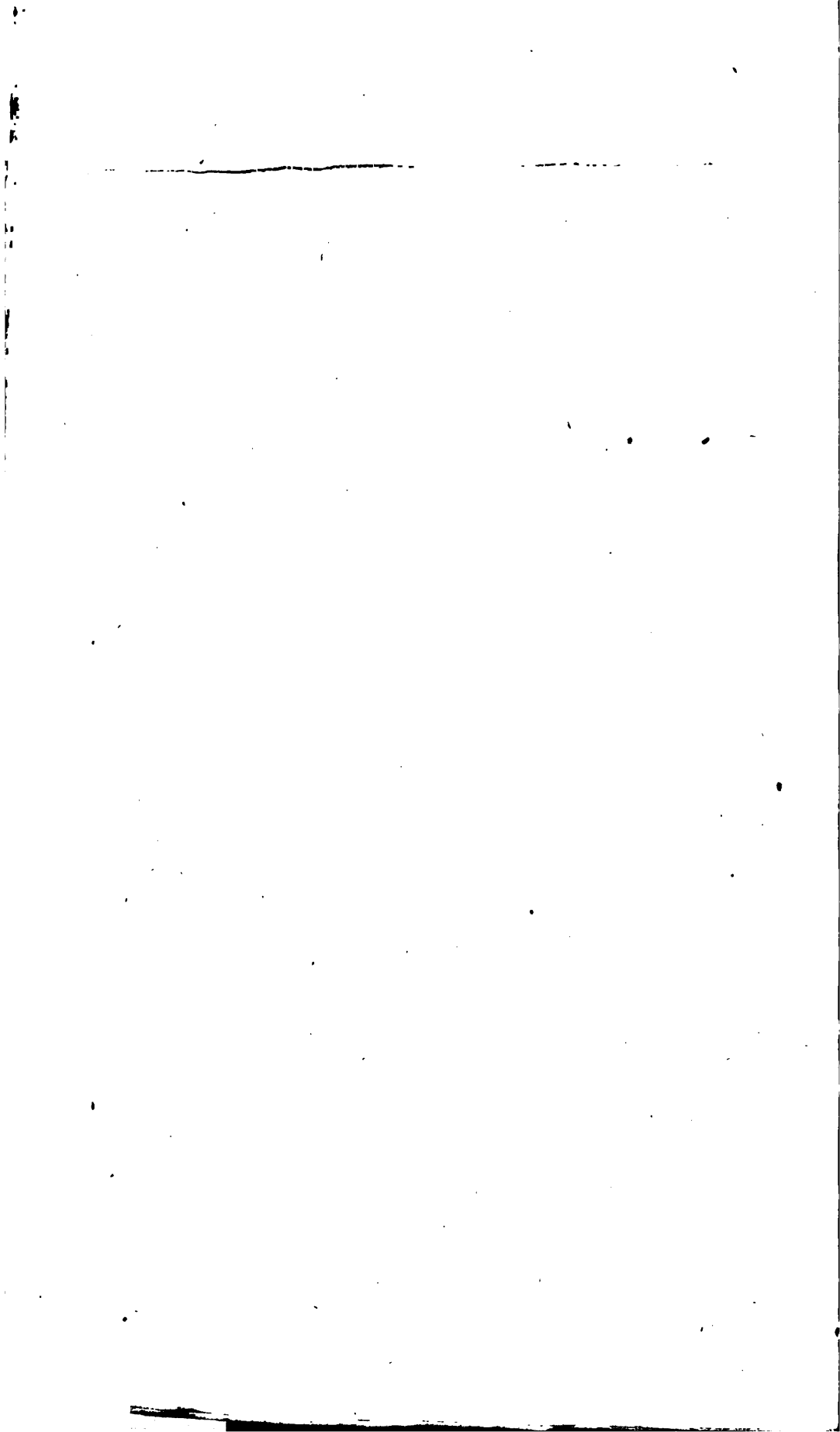
BISHOP'S CLYST, DEVON.

'tripled again; for it had then 17 manors in this county, 8 in Cornwall, and 7 in other shires, in all 32, and 14 faire houses, furnished severally with all necessities but plate and linen (of all this trouble bishop Voysey eased his successors); I will forbear to name them. The account is cast up and brought to this period, that all is gone, and the now diocesan (bishop Hall) hath only *one* house the present palace at Exeter) to rest in; and as bishop Grandison, when he built the palace at Bishop's Teignton, foretold, *Ut haberent episcopi locum ubi caput suum reclinarent, si forte in manum regis carum temporalia caperentur*. Thus observes sir William Pole, speaking of BISHOP'S CLYST, "As Bronscombe cunningly gott itt, soe did bishop Voysey wastefully loose itt;" for having continued upwards of three hundred years a faire and predilected palace of the see of Exeter, bishop Voysey returned it back to the laity, and gave it to John erle of Bedford.—Francis earl of Bedford was possessor of Bishop's Clyst when sir William made his collections. The knight died in 1635, and from memoranda, added to some curious MSS. of my maternal ancestor, sir Nicholas Martyn, I find that Peter Beavis, esq. who married a sister of sir Nicholas Martyn's, became possessed of it in a few years after, by whom I conceive the middle part of the edifice was erected (as

the style of architecture appears to be that of the latter period of Charles I.), and as his arms conjoined with the Martyns occupy the compartments of the chief window.

"The appearance of the building, when the sketch was taken in 1800, was in some points indicative of the original design; it shows it to have been a place of defence, a castellated mansion. In addition to the tower, seen on the right over the roof, there then remained the moat, encompassing three of its fronts, over which, on the aspect towards the west, there was a bridge communicating by a door with the house: since that time the property has been sold, the greater part of the edifice taken down, and a handsome structure raised by lord Graves, the present proprietor.

"Was I to expatiate on the peculiar and curious circumstances and incidents connected with this place, I should occupy more room than the nature of your Work would allow; I shall therefore hasten to give a few brief notices of the remains of those other palaces, which were either not alienated by bishop Voysey, or have been erected since by some of his successors. And of these, that at BISHOP'S TEIGNTON has nothing left but a few bare walls, that will not admit of delineation. On these indeed the eye of the antiquary scarcely rests; for it has in





PALACE AT CHUDLEIGH, DEVON.

view at the same instant the parish church, which is remarkable for its central tower with a projecting round turret, and for its western doorway, which of the few semicircular Norman arches that we have in the county, is the most ornamented and the most perfect. The ruins at CHUDLEIGH carry with them but little greater consequence. The sketch comprises all that is now left of this once large structure; 'which only remembereth,' says Risdon, 'what considerable possessions the bishops once had, and how little they now enjoy in the place; whose bounty had been great unto the town, purchasing for them a weekly market and two annual fairs.' In the erection of a farmhouse, which in the name of Place marks its original destination, much of the materials have been employed; and the chapel in particular, after its desecration, having been constructed of marble, which is the stratum of the county, was sold to the neighbouring farmers, and burnt into lime. To the beauty of the surrounding scenery, consisting of woods and rocks, belonging to lord Clifford, every tourist has been a witness, and it is foreign to my purpose to dwell on.

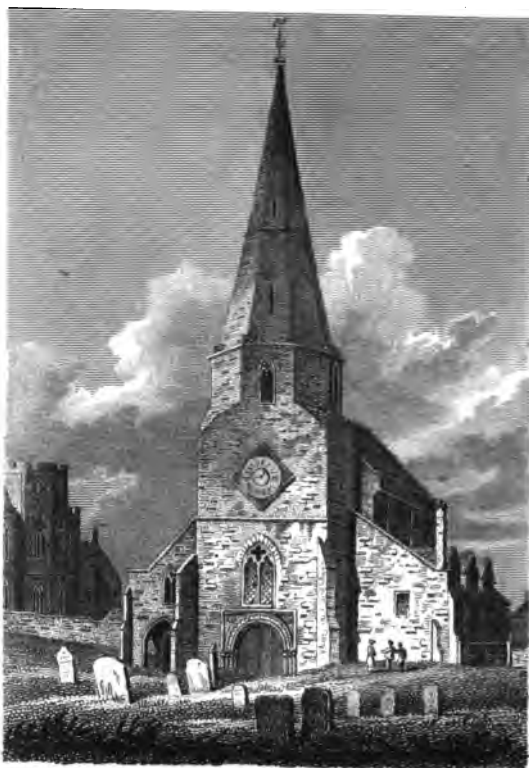
"Having thus cursorily noticed Bishop's Clyst, Bishop's Teignton, and Chudleigh, there now remains but one other palace, at PAIGNTON, of the num-

ber of those that constituted an episcopal rural residence; and of this we have no recording documents—tradition is even altogether silent, excepting that it was the palace of a bishop. To the church of Exeter still belong the great tithes of Paignton, which at least demonstrate a former connection; and as variety might be an object, the local circumstances of this place, seated near the church, on grounds gently declining to Torbay, might recommend it to some one of the bishops who had a taste for such beautiful scenery; or who perhaps, being an invalid, might have resorted to it for the sake of bathing and inhaling the sea-breeze. In the portion contiguous to the churchyard there is little but the pointed window to designate its ancient appropriation; but rising from the walls, and having in view the whole of the beautiful bay, appears a tower in tolerable preservation, which, as it was not likely to have been constructed for military purposes of defence, was most probably intended for a gazebo, as on every side it had a command of scenes, which for luxuriance, beauty, and picturesque variety, could not be well exceeded.

"I am, Sir,

"Yours, &c.

"J. SWETE."



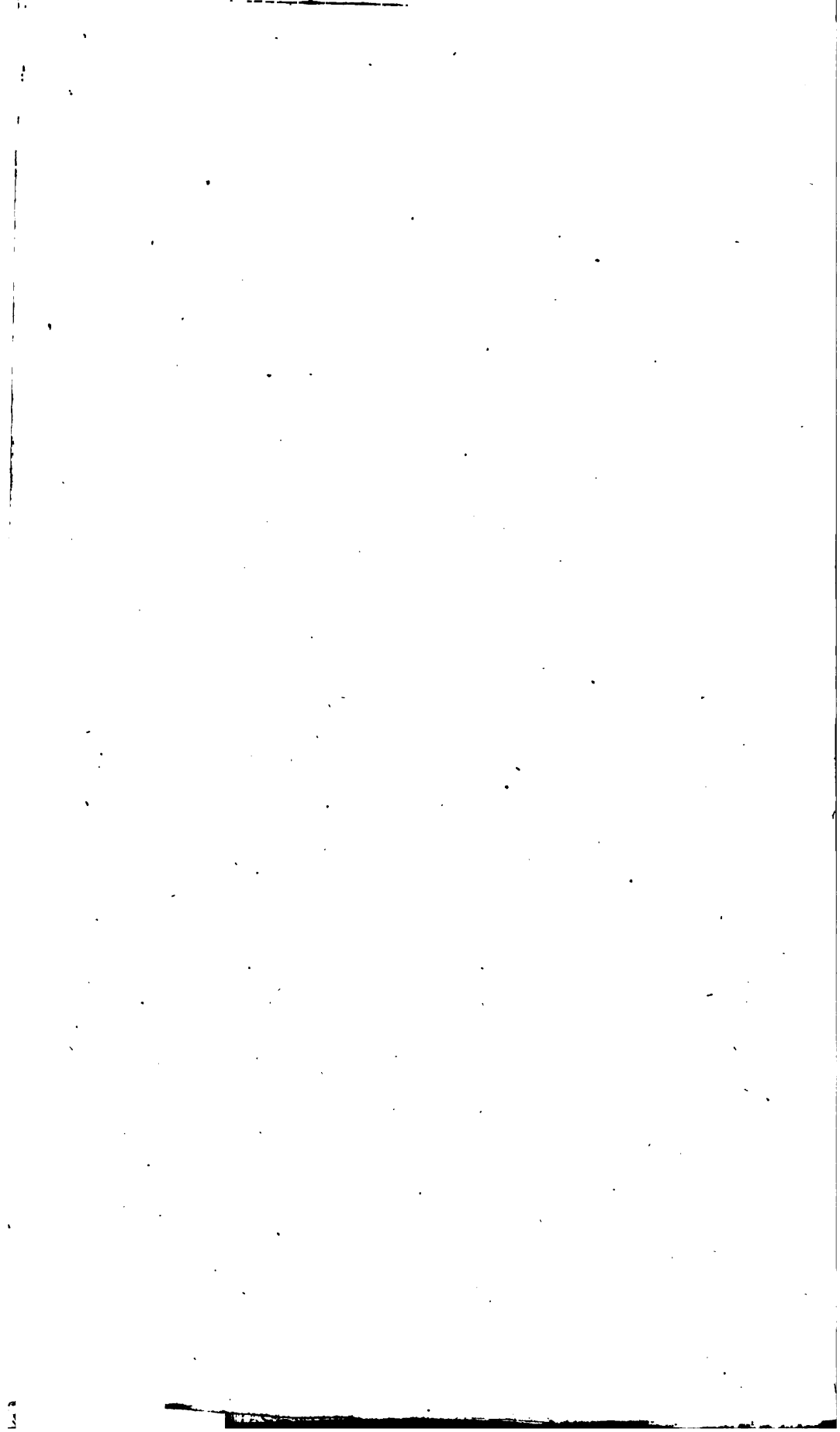
KENELWORTH CHURCH,
WARWICKSHIRE.

KENELWORTH is pleasantly situated within about five miles of Warwick, and is much resorted to by travellers on account of its ancient castle, which is now a picturesque pile of hoary ruin; it was principally built by Geoffry de Clinton, in the reign of Henry I. and has been in former times, the scene of much contention and bloodshed, as well as splendor and festivity. Kenelworth is likewise famous for a priory founded by the same Geoffry de Clinton; nothing however remains of this establishment excepting a gateway: it was made an abbey some time previous to the dissolution.

On the road from Kenelworth to Warwick is Gny's Cliff, the seat of Greathead Bertie, esq. The venerable remains of Kenelworth castle and priory, Guy's Cliff, and the superb fortress of Warwick,

form a most interesting group of antiquities; few spaces perhaps of so little compass can exhibit its equal.

Kenelworth Church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is little noticed by historians, though probably of considerable antiquity; its construction is massive and plain, having a substantial spire; its west door is a circular arch, apparently of Norman workmanship; the windows contain paintings of shields, variously charged. According to Dugdale, it appears that the vicarage of Kenelworth had, in the twenty-sixth of Henry VIII. only a yearly stipend of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* paid by the prior and convent, but in the reign of James I. it was augmented by the lady Eliza Dudley, to 90*l.* per annum.





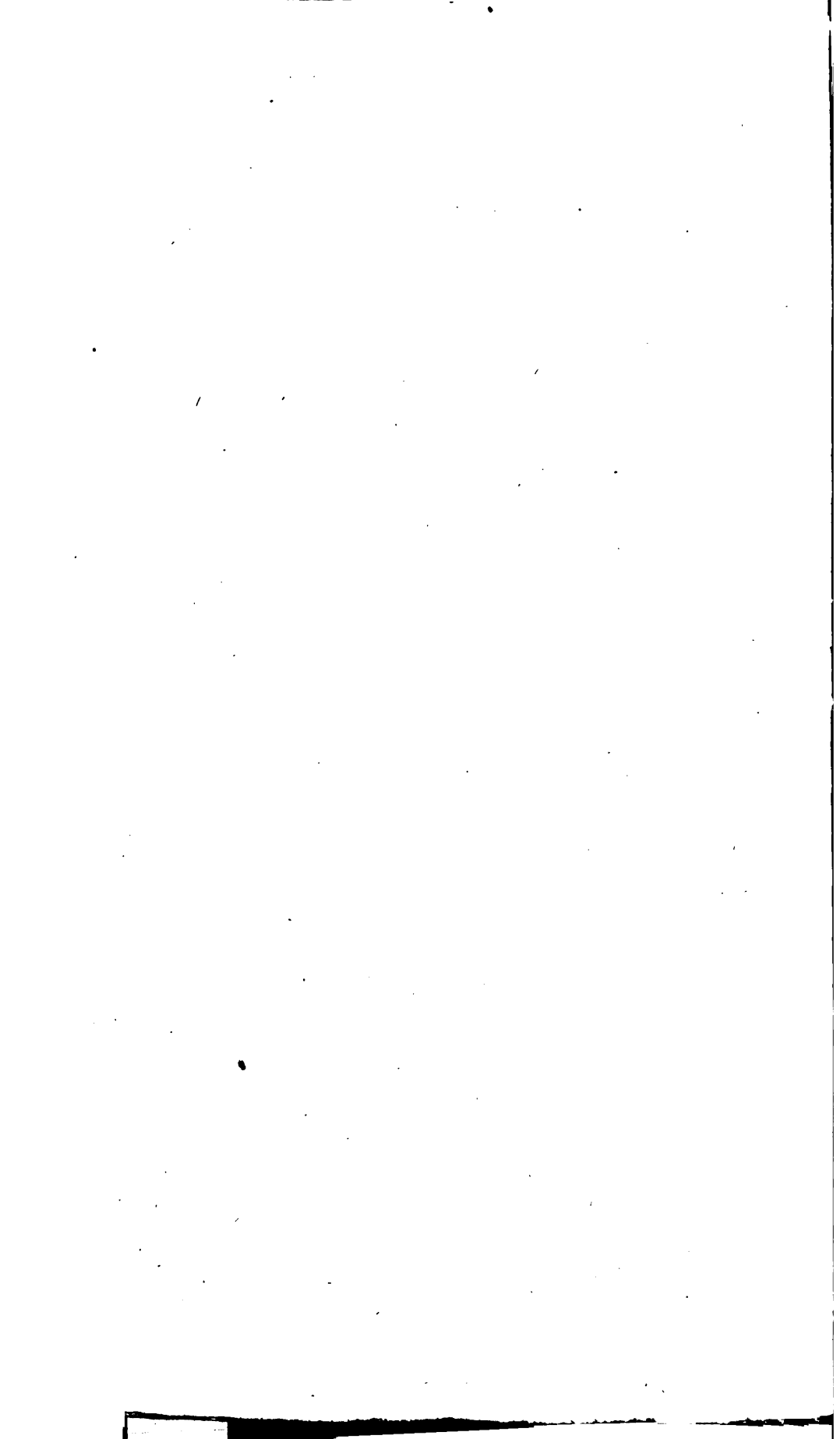
THE WHITE FRIARS' MONASTERY, AT COVENTRY,

PART OF THE CLOISTERS.

ON the south side of the city of Coventry stood the Friars Carmelites, commonly called the White Friars; the first institution of which order, as many authors affirm, was Elias, the prophet of Mount Carmel, in Syria, where living a retired life in the service of God, he gave example to many devout men to repair thither for solitude: these being disposed over the whole mountain in private cells, were, at length, by Almeric, bishop of Antioch, reduced into one convent, at which time they elected out of themselves a superior, and first began the foundation of a monastery, where the chapel of the Blessed Virgin stood. But this origin of the institution of Carmelites, or White Friars, is much disputed: other writers affirm, that it began not until the time of pope Alexander III. about the year 1170; nor till the time of Innocent III. nearly forty years after Alexander's death, had they any direct institution or order, which was first dictated to them by Albert, bishop of Jerusalem, out of St. Basil's rule; he gave them a party-coloured mantle of white and red, which was afterwards altered by Honoricus III. who, instead of the party colour, appointed that it should be all white, calling the convent of these friars on Mount Carmel the family of the Blessed Virgin.

This order appears first to have been introduced into England by sir John de Versey, of Alnwick, in Northumberland, in the year 1250. On his return from the Holy Land he built for them a monastery at Holme, in Northumberland, then a desert place, and reported not to have been unlike Mount Carmel; but they obtained no footing in Coventry until 1342, in the reign of Edward III. when sir John Poultney, knt. four times lord mayor of London, erected this house for them, whose arms cut in stone, are still to be found in the remains of the ancient buildings belonging to his establishment. As these friars lived entirely on the charity of their devout neighbours, their Monastery was not endowed with lands, &c.; but it appears that they were not very poor, for so high an opinion had the strictness of their rules and the austerity of their lives obtained, that there were few persons of quality or great property who, in their bequests, did not remember them.

In the reign of Henry V. licence was granted to one William Borener, to give them a piece of ground lying in Coventry, containing 141 feet in length and forty-five in depth, for the enlargement of their habitation, in consideration whereof, they were to





Designed & Engraved by J. Smith, May 1842 from a Drawing by F. White.

STAIRCASE IN THE WHITE FRIARS' MONASTERY.

celebrate the anniversary of John Percy and Alice his wife, deceased.

Shortly after the founding of this religious house, one William, a friar belonging to it, became very famous for his learning, and wrote many works; he was commonly styled William of Coventry. Balcanus mentions him with great honour, and enumerates his literary productions.

In the twenty-second year of Henry VII. died sir Thomas Poultney, of Misterton, in the county of Leicester, knt. he was the lineal heir of the above-named sir John; by his testament he bequeathed his body to be buried in the chancel of the church of this Monastery, appointing that at his funeral twenty-four torches, each having his arms upon them, should be borne by twenty-four poor men, every one having a gown given them, with the libbard's head behind and before.

Upon the survey taken in the time of Henry VIII. it was found that there were certain burgages in Coventry belonging to these friars, which yielded 3l. 6s. 8d. *per annum* rent, and that the oblations in the chapel of Our Lady did, one year with another,

amount to 5l. 18s. *per annum*, in total 9l. 4s. 8d.; out of the burgages was paid yearly 20s. unto Mereton's chantry, in the church of St. Michael, in Coventry, and to the heirs of Robert Norwood, 2s. *per annum*, as a rent for the land upon which their church was built, with money for murage annually, and other payments, amounting in all to 31s.; the clear value of all that belonged to them was only 7l. 13s. 8d. *per annum*. The dissolution of this Monastery did not take place until the thirtieth of Henry VIII. when all the poor mendicants followed the example of the greater monasteries in making surrender of their houses.

After the thirtieth of Henry VIII. this house, with all that belonged to it, excepting the rent of 20s. *per annum* due to Mereton's chantry before mentioned, was, by the king's letters patent, dated the 27th of August, in his thirty-eighth year, granted to sir Ralph Sadlier, knt. and his heirs, to hold in burgage. Sir Ralph sold it to John Hales, who converted the monastic buildings into an habitation for himself: in his last will and testament, dated the 17th of December, in the fifteenth year of the reign



Engraved & Published by J. Greig, May 1811, from a Drawing by T. White.

THE KITCHEN, IN THE WHITE FRIARS' MONASTERY.

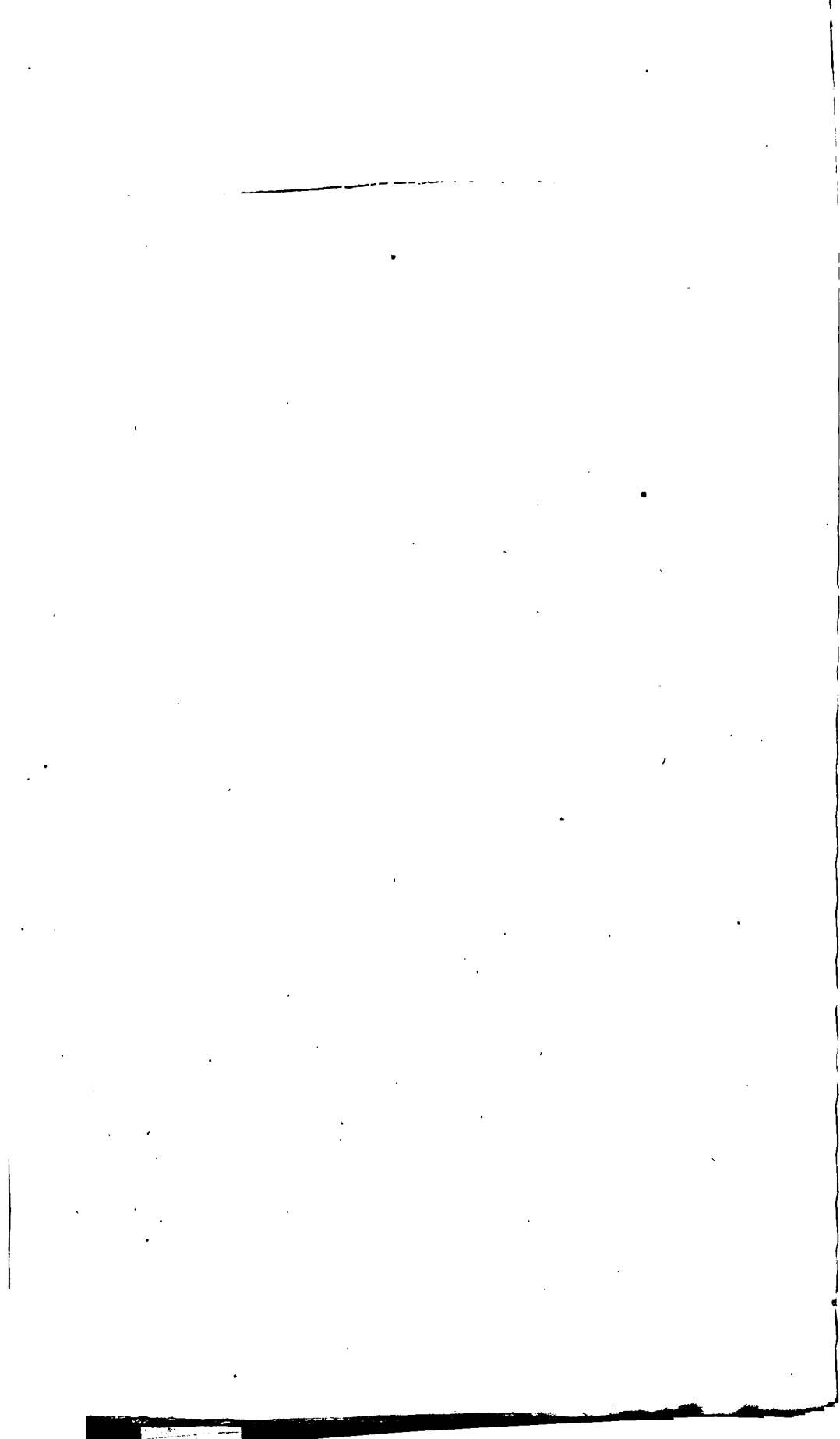
of Elizabeth, he appointed it to be sold by the title of Hale's Place, alias White Friars, in Coventry. "This was that John," says Dugdale, "whom the learned Leland called Hales with the club foot, which lameness and deformity was occasioned (as I have heard) by a wound with a dagger, that casually in running fell forth from the sheath into the dirt, so that as he stepped forward, the sole of his foot did hit upon the point thereof." He died the 5th of January, in the year 1572: he was buried in the church of St. Peter in Broad Street, London. His epitaph is to be found in Stow's Survey. But notwithstanding this will it was not sold; for John Hales, esq. descended from Christopher, his eldest brother, enjoyed it, and left it to his son Christopher Hales, esq. whose son, sir John Hales, knt. and bart. left issue, sir Christopher Hales, bart. who died a bachelor about the year 1717, and sir Edward who, about his brother's death, procured an act of Parliament for the sale of it, in order to discharge sir Christopher's debts. It was purchased by John, duke of Montague, who in 1793 conveyed it to Samuel Hill, esq. of Shenston park, in the county of Staf-

fordshire, whose family enjoys the lands; but the mansion was sold to two tradesmen of Coventry, and has been used for the purposes of a manufactory.

The church belonging to this Monastery, was taken down in the reign of Elizabeth, and the materials used for erecting the house of a Mr. Edward Boughton, at Causton, in this county. Of the other buildings of this house many portions remain, but in a mutilated state; the most perfect are the cloisters, the kitchen, and the staircase, of which we have given distinct views: the other parts have been much altered for the purposes of the weaving manufactory. But they still serve as a guide to point out the form of the buildings.

In the kitchen there is a rude stone coffin, or sarcophagus, of great antiquity, without inscription, or any sort of ornamental sculpture; it was found within the cemetery, and is now devoted to purposes very different from that for which it was formed.

Every hour almost produces some fresh mutilations in these buildings, and a few years may perhaps entirely sweep away the present relics of the White Friars' Monastery at Coventry.





RECVLVER CHURCH,

KENT.

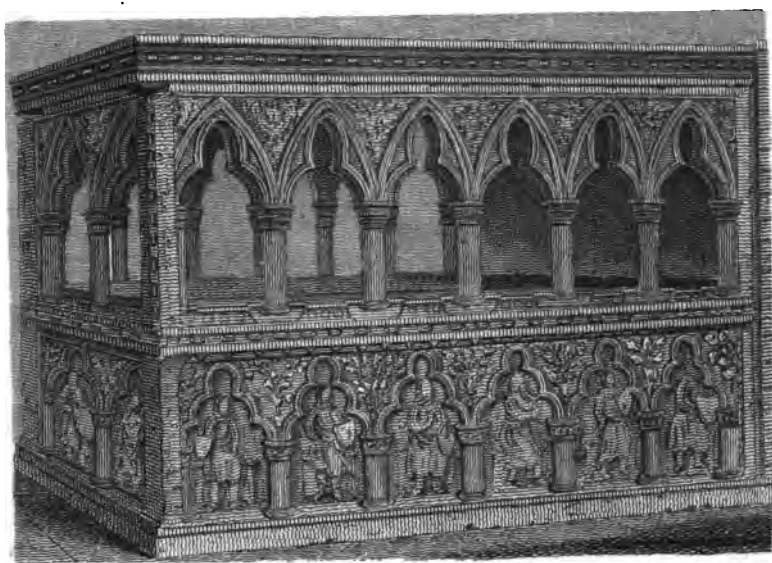
THE village of Reculver is situated on the sea-coast of the county of Kent, about nine miles south-east from Margate, and thirteen miles north-west from Canterbury; and notwithstanding its present solitary appearance, was formerly of considerable note. In the time of our Saxon ancestors it was called Reculfcestre, and a thousand years has only softened the name, the present inhabitants pronouncing it Reculver. The Romans, who had here a station, gave it the name of Regulbium; and it was a situation of great importance to them, when the sea formed a large harbour between the county of Kent and Isle of Thanet, in which their fleets rode in safety, protected at one entrance by the castle of Richborough and at the other by that of Reculver, both being indifferently styled Rutupis.

Within the memory of man the waves have done more mischief here than in several preceding centuries; for till lately, many houses and a small field stood beyond the churchyard; now all are swept away. The storm and high tide of the 15th January 1808, experienced so severely along the adjacent coast, fell with redoubled fury on Reculver, and carried away part of the churchyard wall, within a few feet of the Church.

The whole of the west front of this ancient edifice is much corroded by time: the principal entrance is

by a beautiful Saxon enriched doorway, over which is a triforium, or threefold niche, for the reception of figures of the Trinity. The Church consists of a nave, side aisles, and lofty chancel, separated from the body by three small circular arches, supported by two lofty round pillars and a handsome flight of steps. At the upper end of the south aisle hangs a tablet, commemorating the burial of king Ethelbert there. The chancel contains several ancient monuments, in particular that of Ralph Brooke, York Herald, more generally known by having been the adversary of the venerable Camden. It is impossible to leave this beautiful fabric without lamenting its unavoidable decay.

Looking over the churchyard towards the sea the view is strikingly desolate; large masses of wall, cemented by the conquerors of the world, stem awhile the fury of the waves, which then break over and envelope them in foam, while the ruins reverberate the roar of the ocean; and to the right, across the long flat over which the sea formerly rolled, are seen the cultivated fields of the Isle of Thanet, now rising into opulence, while its neighbour Reculver, from which it took its ancient name (Inis Rushim), as gradually sinks into decay. Such is Reculver, which another winter will most probably sweep from the map of England!



MONUMENT OF BISHOP CANTILUPE IN HEREFORD CATHEDRAL,

THOMAS DE CANTILUPE, in whose memory this monument was erected, was archdeacon of Stafford, and chancellor both of the university of Oxford and of the realm: he was of noble birth, being the son of William, lord Cantilupe, by Millicent, countess of Evreux. He was consecrated in 1275, and died at Civita Vecchia in 1282; his bones, head, and heart, were brought to Hereford to be buried in the cathedral. Pope John XXII. about the year 1310, on account of his great reputation during his life for sanctity and upright conduct, canonized him; and no less than 425 miracles are said to have been performed at his tomb. The reputation which these miracles obtained for the saint, induced the succeeding bishops of Hereford to change their ancient arms, which were those of St. Ethelbert, to the paternal bearings of Cantilupe, and these are still continued to this day. St. Cantilupe was the last Englishman on whom was conferred the honour of canonization; and his tomb, in superstitious times, was regarded with the utmost devotion and respect;

and crowds of travellers and pilgrims resorted to it from all parts of the kingdom and of Europe.

This fine Monument is placed in the north end of the great transept of the cathedral of Hereford, and is a most beautiful specimen of antique funereal magnificence; it is of free-stone, adorned with exquisite carving, and curious devices; it is an altar monument: the top, or canopy, is supported by a range of short light pillars and beautiful arches; round the bottom part are correspondent arches and pillars in bass-relief; within these arches are effigies curiously executed, representing Knights Templars; of which order bishop Cantilupe was provincial master in this kingdom. In the year 1645, when the city of Hereford was taken by the parliamentary forces, under the command of colonel Birch, this monument shared the fate of most of the public buildings in the place, being much mutilated, particularly the effigies of the Templars, which surrounded the base; however, enough of its enrichments have been spared to render it a most interesting object to the lover of antiquity.



ULVERSCROFT PRIORY, LEICESTERSHIRE.

THIS Priory was founded, in the early part of the twelfth century, by Robert Bossu, for friars of the order of St. Augustine. Besides the lands given to it by the founder, it had the manor of Carlton Carlew, in this county, twelve messuages, and twelve yard-lands in Shenton, the advowsons of the church of Boney, in the county of Nottingham, those of Syston and Radcliff, in the county of Leicester, and at the suppression was valued at 10*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*

The site of the Priory is in a deep valley, which lies north and south, nearly through the middle of the lordship. It is surrounded on all sides, except to the south, by high eminences in the forest; but to the south aspect the view is open and extensive, commanding the town of Leicester, and a considerable tract of country around and beyond it.

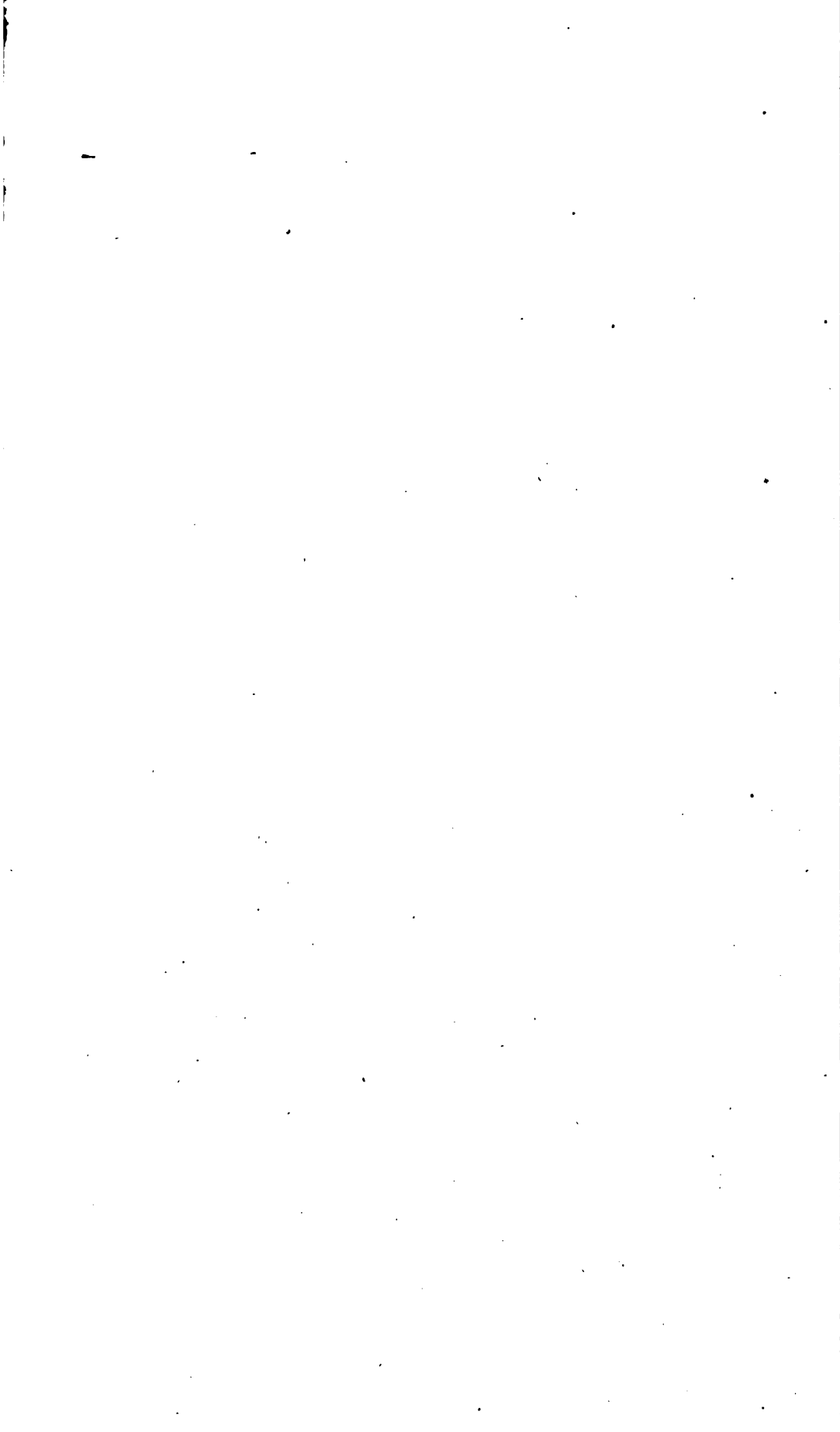
The situation is very sequestered and picturesque, a rather large (at all times rapid) brook, flows through the valley, and at a little distance below the Priory. This, with another stream that skirts the Priory, still nearer, in a different direction, served amply to supply the moat, fishponds, &c. with which it was surrounded, and the site of which may still readily be traced.

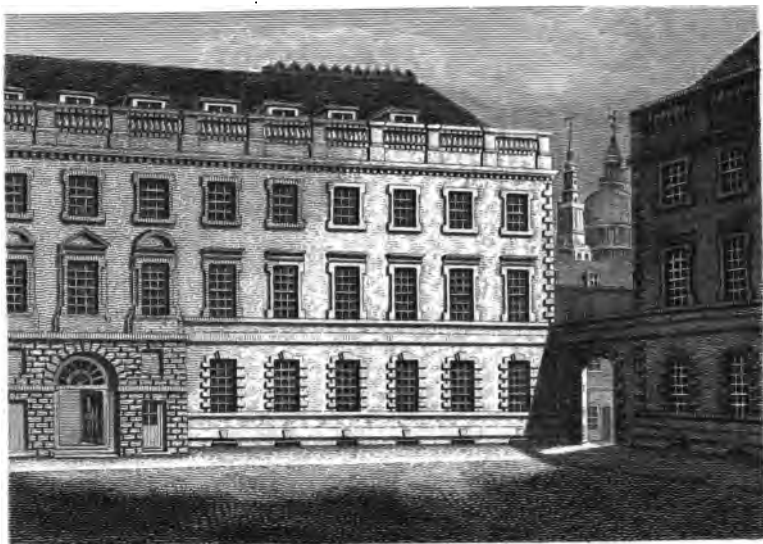
The tower, which stands on two elevated pointed arches, is, in a good degree, entire, except at one

corner, and may be ascended by sixty-three steps, a few only towards the top being deficient. The entrance to the staircase is now very low, the ground having been evidently much raised by rubbish. The south side of the church, and some small ruins on the north, remain: there are also two niches at the farther end of the ruins, which have the appearance of having formerly been stone seats; and the floor of the church consisted of small square tiles, variously marked.

Adjoining to the church, on the south, is the Priory-house, now occupied as a farm-house: the walls, roof, and other circumstances, evidently prove this to have been part of the original building. A short time since, while making some alteration in one of the rooms, the masons met with a stone fixed in the wall, on which there is reason to believe were engraved the arms and date of the Priory; but which they unfortunately destroyed. A high mouldering wall, with large windows, which joins to the house, and a building which now serves as a barn, from the timbers, and other materials, evidently belonged to the Priory.

The present church door at Thornton, in this neighbourhood, is supposed to have belonged to the church of this Priory at the dissolution.





Drawn & Engraved by H. Gurney. Published Decatur.

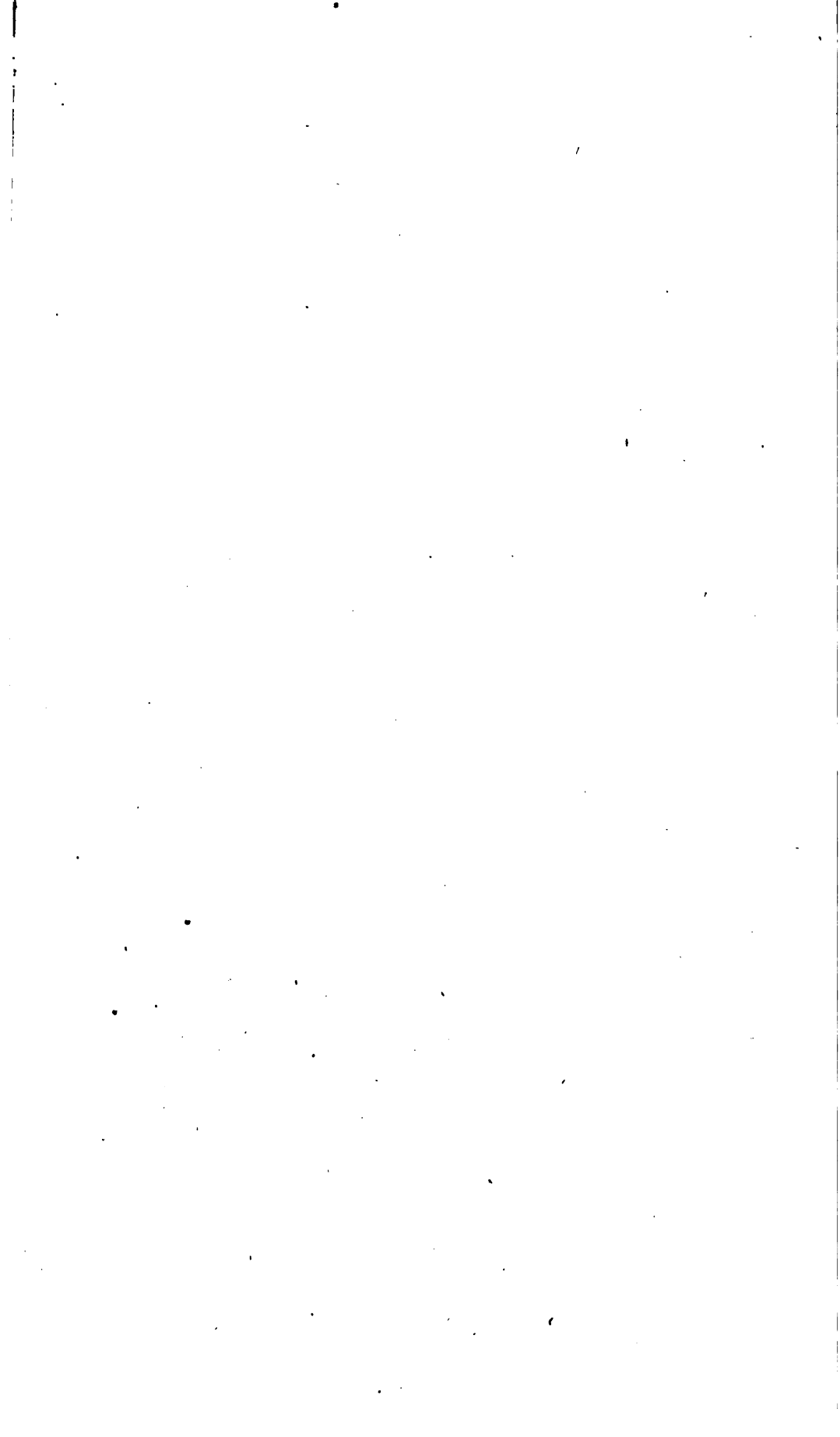
ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL,

LONDON.

THIS munificent institution owes its origin to Rahere, prior of St. Bartholomew's, about the year 1105, who obtaining from Henry I. the grant of a waste spot of ground, erected on it an hospital for a master, brethren, and sisters, and for the entertainment of poor diseased people till they recovered, of distressed pregnant women, and for the support of the children whose mothers died in the house, till they were seven years of age. This Hospital was under the care of the neighbouring priory; at the dissolution, its revenues were valued at 305*l.* the house was presented to the citizens by Henry VIII. and afterwards patronized by his son Edward for its original purposes.

The present building was erected in 1730, and is a magnificent quadrangle, enclosing a spacious area, entered by an arched gateway on the northern side. The great staircase is painted by the celebrated Hogarth, at his own expense; the subjects are the

Good Samaritan and the Pool of Bethesda; another part contains a representation of Rahere, laying the foundation stone; and a sick man carried on a bier, attended by monks. The hall at the head of the staircase is a noble room, adorned with a full length portrait of Henry VIII. and of Charles II.; likewise a portrait in full length of doctor Ratcliffe, who left 500*l.* a year to the Hospital for the improvement of the diet, and 100*l.* *per annum* for the purchase of linen. The patron saint is represented above the chimney-piece, having in his hand the symbol of his martyrdom, a knife. On one of the windows is painted Henry VIII. delivering the charter to the lord mayor; by him is prince Arthur, and two noblemen with white rods: here is also a fine portrait of Percival Potts, many years surgeon to the Hospital; it was painted by sir Joshua Reynolds, and is esteemed a correct likeness.





STOURTON CHURCH,

WILTS.

THE parish Church of Stourton, in Wiltshire, is a handsome Gothic building, with a tower at the west end, but has no peculiar claim on the notice of the antiquary, with respect to its age or its architecture, from any thing it can boast to possess either within or without.

As the mausoleum of Stourhead, it contains some monuments of the Stourton family, its former possessors, and since of the family of Hoare, their successors in the possession, particularly a most beautiful marble sarcophagus, to the memory of the late lady Hoare.

For the traveller and the draftsman it cannot fail to have attractions, as it forms a most picturesque appendage to the charming grounds of Stourhead, when grouped with the inn and the other houses of the village.

The houses, from being almost all inhabited by sir Richard Hoare's married servants, wear a neatness of appearance rarely to be met with in any other part of the kingdom; a striking proof of the refine-

ment and taste which ever associate with the worthy baronet. The fronts of the houses are covered with roses, jessamines, and various sorts of climatis, producing a most gay and pleasing effect, and nothing sordid or vulgar meets the eye any where.

A little to the north-west of the Church, and seen from it, within, but just on the verge of the gardens, stands the cross, formerly belonging to the city of Bristol, and purchased of that corporation by the late H. Hoare, esq. It is one of the most delicate relics of that species of architecture, and is adorned with the statues of many of the kings and queens of England, benefactors to that city. Its height is thirty-nine feet six inches, and is terminated by a gilt ball, which catching the eye through the foliage of the larch and other trees, by which it is surrounded, becomes a striking object upon entering Stourton, with which it is so judiciously connected, as to appear to have been originally constructed for the village.



GUILDFORD, SURREY.

GUILDFORD is pleasantly situated on the side of a chalk hill close by the river Wey, and was, in the time of the Saxons, a place of considerable note: the great king Alfred frequently resided here, as did many of our succeeding monarchs.

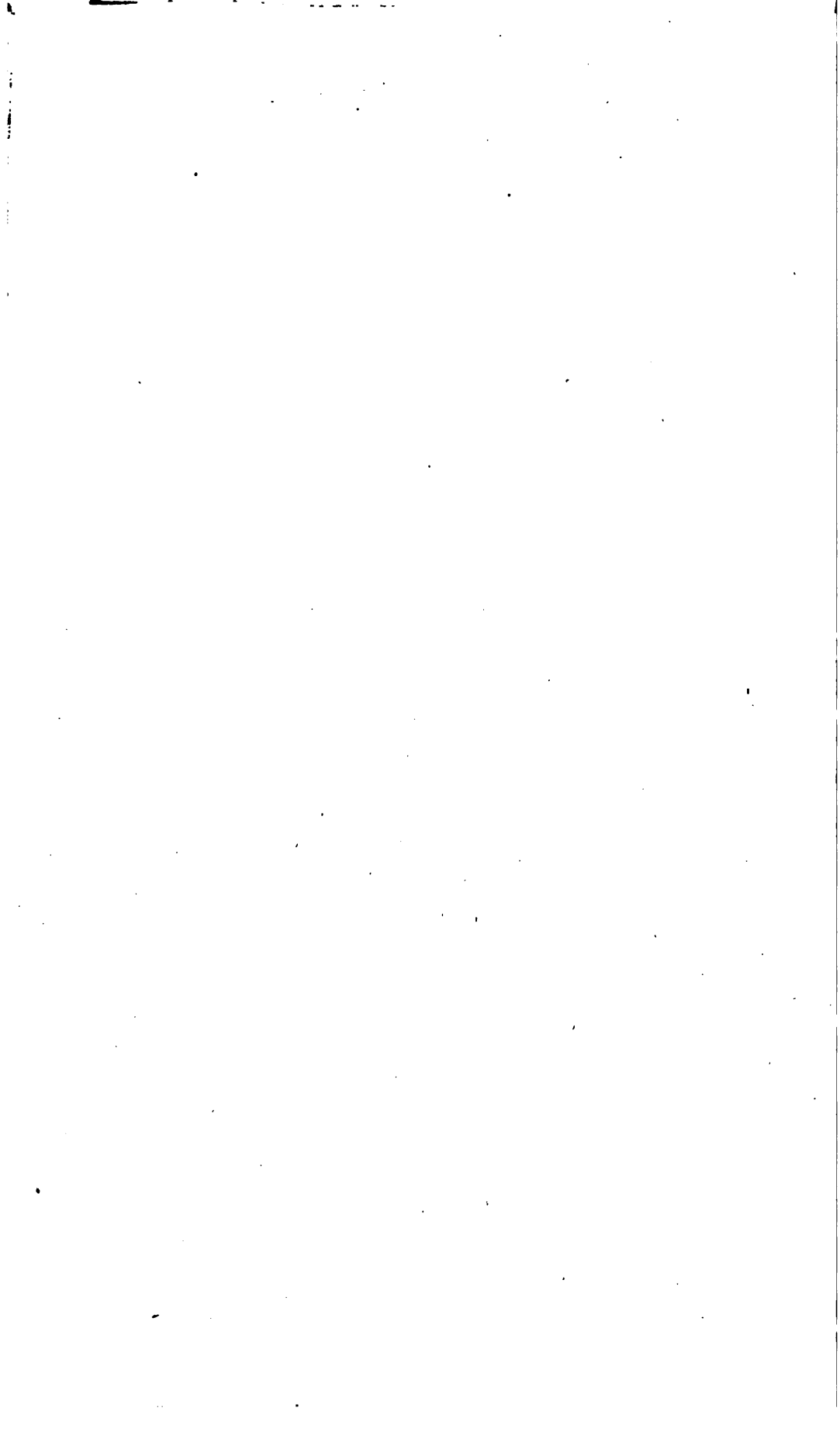
The castle, on account of its great antiquity, claims particular attention; but neither its founder nor the era of its construction are known. The first time it occurs in history is a little before the Conquest in the year 1036, when prince Alfred the son of king Ethelred, coming out of Normandy with his brother Edward, at the desire of his mother Emma, in hopes of obtaining the crown, was met near this place by Godwin, earl of Kent, who, with all the semblance of respect and honourable treatment, invited him to partake of refreshment in the castle. Here Godwin threw off the mask; Alfred was immediately seized, conducted to Ely, and, after his eyes had been put out, was shut up in a monastery for life: his attendants were tortured with great cruelty, and twice decimated; that is, out of every ten, nine were killed. Six hundred Normans, it is said, were thus murdered.

In the year 1216, when Lewis, the dauphin of France, came into this country, on the invitation of the barons, he in a short time possessed himself of this castle. In the tenth of Henry III, William de

Coniers was governor of it for the king, as were afterwards Elias Maunsell, about the thirtieth, and William de Aguillon in the fifty-third of the same reign; and in 1299, the twenty-seventh of Edward I. it was assigned to Margaret, the second wife of that king, in part of her dowry.

Guildford castle had been used as a common goal, at least as far back as the thirty-fifth of Edward I. when Edward de Say, keeper of the king's prisoners there, petitioned the king in parliament that the prisoners should be removed to some stronger place, this castle being too weak for the safe custody of so many of them. In the forty-first of Edward III. it was given to the sheriff of Surrey for the county gaol, and as a dwelling house for himself; it occasionally served as a common goal for the county of Sussex, down to the reign of Henry VII. In the year 1611, the castle was granted by James I. to Francis Carter, of Guildford, whose only daughter and heir married — Goodyer, esq. of Halton, Hants: this lady had two daughters, joint heiresses; one married to — Tempest, esq. the other to — Rolfe, esq.; Tempest, had a son, and Rolfe a daughter, who married the rev. Mr. Loveday. It is now the property of William Tempest, esq. of Guildford, a descendant of the above heiress.

The castle stands to the south of the High Street





GUILDFORD CASTLE.

on an eminence commanding the valley through which flows the Wey, and is itself overlooked towards the south by a hill considerably higher than the building. From the foundations of many walls, we are inclined to believe that this castle has once been very extensive. Two cellars, one belonging to the Angel Inn, and the other to a house nearly opposite, are evidently a portion of the vaults connected with the castle; one of these belonging to the private house is about eight feet high, supported by several short massive columns, from which spring arches in various directions, all built of squared chalk. The most perfect portion of the castle now remaining is the ancient keep; it is nearly square, the walls are about ten feet thick; in the wall are cavities, which shew the remains of several apartments; in one of them, on the second story, are several rude figures deeply scratched in the chalk, supposed to be the work of some prisoner confined here. The keep is built for the most part with stone, cemented with a hard mortar; on the ground floor there were neither windows nor loop-holes, in the upper stories was one window on each side, the rest are supposed to be more modern. The present entrance into the keep appears to have been made after the castle was used as a dwelling-house: the original entrance may still be seen in the middle of the west front at a consider-

able height from the ground, and must have been approached by a staircase on the outside; this arch is peculiar on account of its being a pointed one, and supposed to be here introduced long before the general use of the pointed arch in this country; it still remains tolerably perfect, and is now a window. There was a circular staircase in one corner of the building, and galleries in the walls for the more speedy communication of orders, in case of siege or attack. The roof of this building was taken down in 1630, being very much decayed: on the easternmost part of the south side is a small machicolation which is a mock entrance or sally-port. In a chalky cliff, a part of the same hill on which the castle stands, about 200 yards south-west from it, is a cavern, or rather several caverns, the entrance to which is near Quarry Street, facing the west, from whence there is a gentle descent into a cave about forty-five feet long, twenty feet wide, and nine feet high: near the entrance on either hand were two lower passages, now closed up, leading to the other caverns.

The town of Guildford is a borough by prescription, has an elegant town and council chamber; its privileges have been enlarged by several charters. It is governed by a mayor, seven magistrates, and about twenty Bailiffs, by the style of the mayor and approved men of Guildford, who assemble and hold



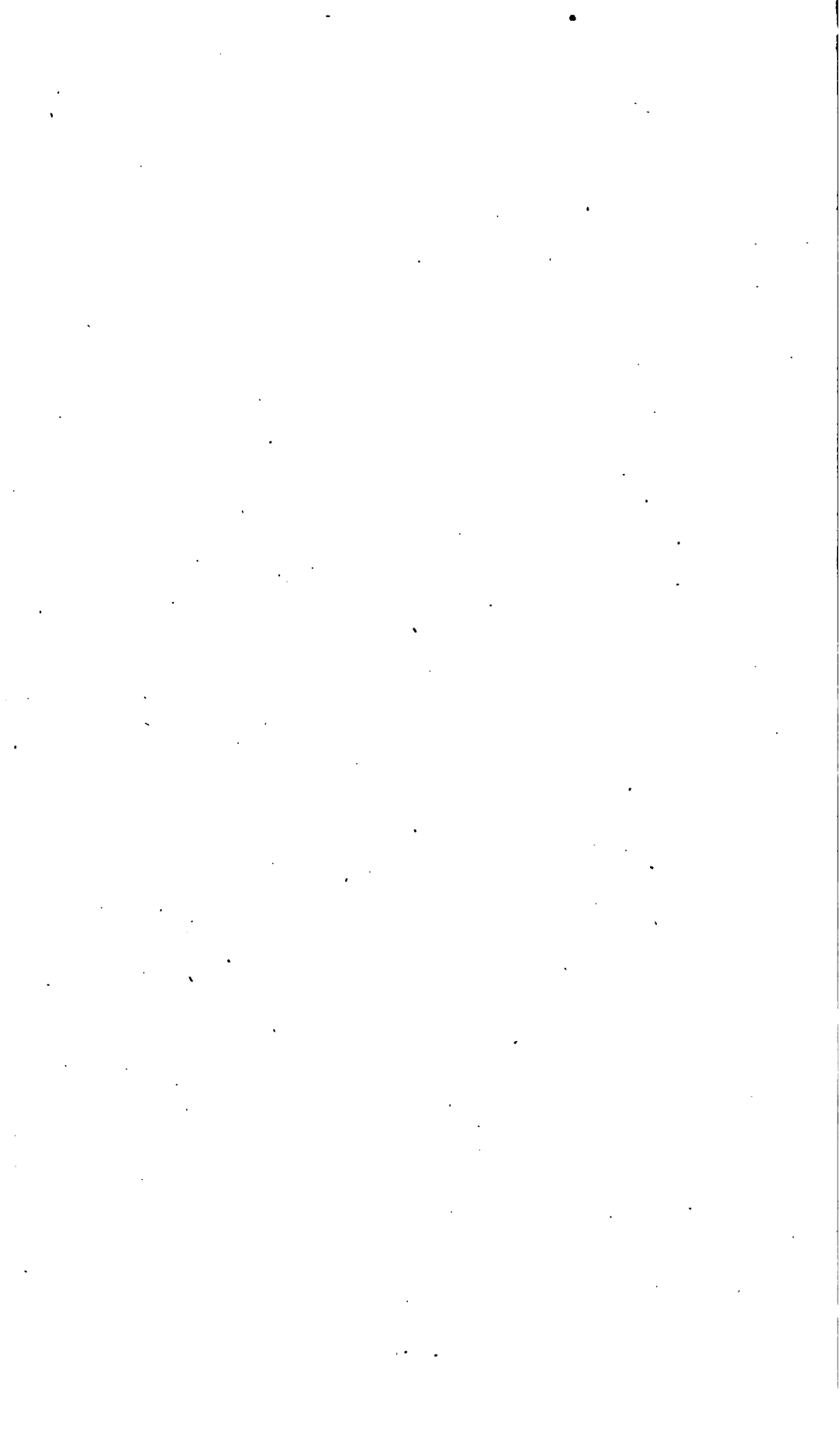
INTERIOR OF THE KEEP, GUILDFORD CASTLE.

a court in their guildhall every three weeks, and are vested with power at their general sessions of judging criminals to death. By a grant in 1256, the county court and assizes for Surry are to be held here at all times for ever. The right of election in this borough is of a very peculiar kind, and differs from all others in the kingdom, being in the freemen and freeholders paying scot and lot, and resident in the town. Guildford was incorporated by Henry I. and gives title of earl to the noble family of North; it sent members to parliament in the twenty-third of Edward I. the mayor is the returning officer. There are three parish churches at Guildford—Trinity, St. Mary's, and St. Nicholas; the last is in the patronage of the dean of Sarum, the two first have long been vested in the crown. Trinity church fell down in May 1740; the workmen who were employed in taking down the bells and steeple, had quitted the spot about a quarter of an hour before the accident happened; not a single person received any hurt, though great numbers were spectators, it being fair-day. The church has since been rebuilt with brick.

The grammar-school at Guildford was founded and endowed in 1509, by Robert Beckingham of London, grocer; the endowment has been considerably augmented by the contributions of other charitable

benefactors. Edward VI. by his letters patent in 1551, made it a free grammar school, by the name of "Schola Regia Grammaticalis, Edwardi Sexti," and gave thereto 20*l.* per annum for ever. At this school have been educated some very eminent persons, one of whom was George Abbot, archbishop of Canterbury, who in 1621, built an hospital here, and settled thereon 300*l.* per annum, with a joint donation of 600*l.* from sir Nicholas Kemp, knt., for the maintenance of a master, twelve aged men, and eight women, all single persons; and for the encouragement of the woollen manufactory, which then flourished in this town. To this hospital, Mr. Thomas Jackson, late alderman of this borough, bequeathed 600*l.* in the year 1788, whereby the number of women was increased to twelve. Tradition reports the occasion of building and endowing this hospital by George Abbott, was to atone for his accidentally killing a game-keeper by a shot from a cross-bow.

The building called the friary, which formerly belonged to an order of mendicants, but to what order, or when founded, is uncertain, is now the property of the Onslow family: in one part of this building, the judges are accommodated during their stay at the assizes; and here the assemblies and feasts for the borough are usually kept; the other portion is now converted into a boarding school.



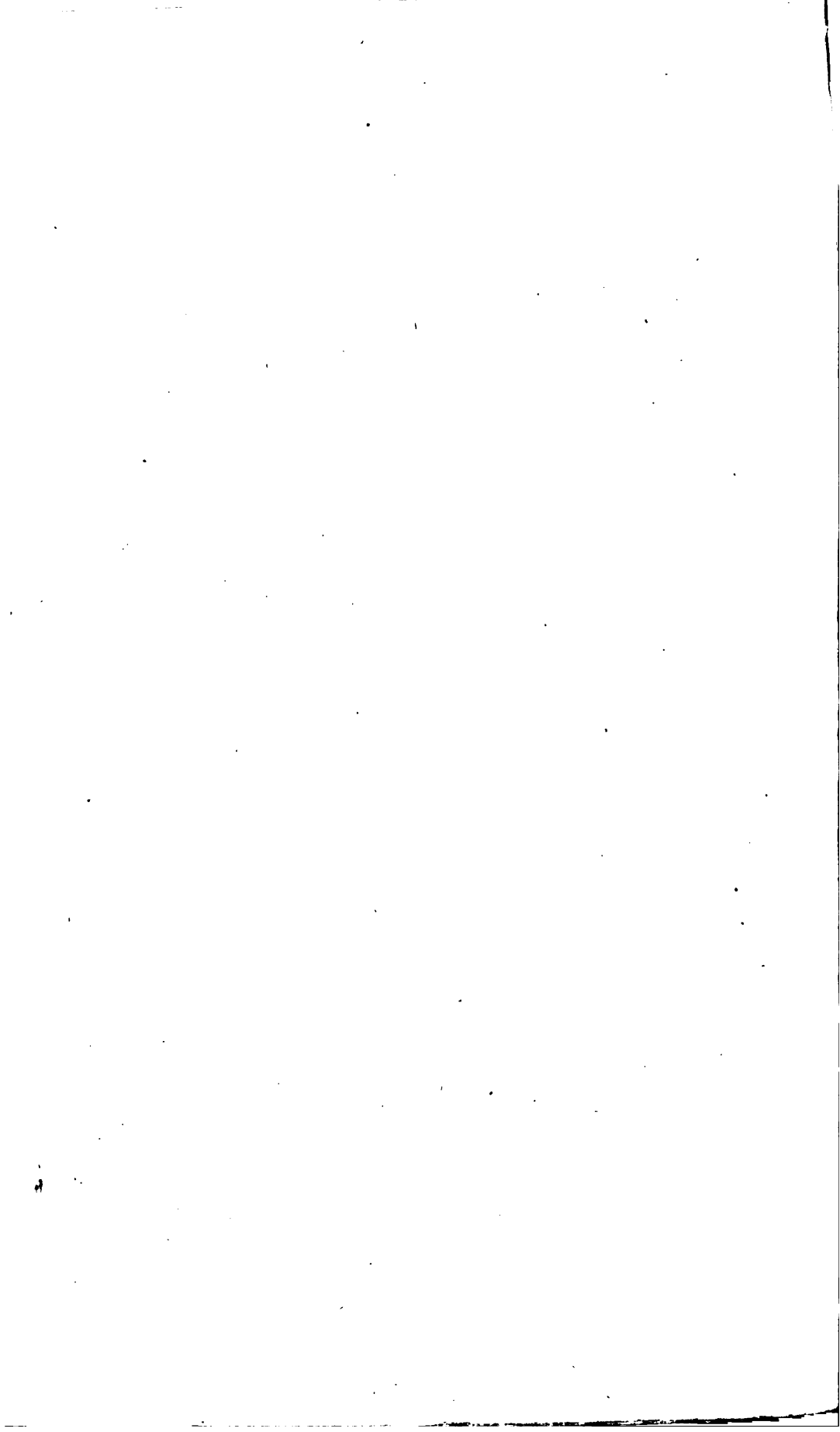


RICHMOND TOWER, NEAR BOSTON, *LINCOLNSHIRE.*

RICHMOND Tower, commonly named Kyme or Kime Tower, (after a respectable family who long resided in it, a branch of the noble family of the de Kimes), is situated about two miles east from Boston, in the county of Lincoln, by the inhabitants of which town it had long been frequented, being seated in a fine wooded plat, affording the most pleasant shade, and agreeable walks; but it has lately been stripped of the whole of this timber. The annexed View represents the buildings as they appeared when embosomed in their Silvan honours; all that at present remain of the baronial domain is the Tower or keep, which is the principal object in the engraving, and the gable to the right of it, the latter conjectured to have been the chapel. The Tower is of brick, and quadrangular, having an octagon turret on its south-east angle, containing a circular flight of stairs communicating with the superior apartments, of which there are

three, exclusive of the platform at top, which is covered with lead, and enclosed with an embattled parapet; the other three angles are terminated with neat embattled turrets, affording a secure and commodious station to those who choose to indulge in viewing a district as beautiful and rich as any in this country: the ground floor is secured by strong groined vaultings unconnected with the stairs first mentioned, and was probably used as a dungeon.

The estate was formerly a part of the honours of Richmond, and a small portion of vast possessions held in the neighbourhood of it by Margaret, countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII. but at this time (1811) acknowledging the dean and chapter of Westminster, as its lords: the present tenant, Mr. John Ayre, is a descendant by the maternal line of the family first mentioned.





WEST DOOR OF PAIGNTON CHURCH,

DEVONSHIRE.

PAIGNTON is situated about a mile from Torbay, rather elevated, commanding most delightful prospects over a country richly diversified, and towards the sea at Torbay gently declining to the water's edge.

How beautiful, how various is the view,
Of these sweet pastoral landscapes ! fair, perhaps,
As those renowned of old, from Tabor's height
Or Carmel seen; or those the pride of Greece,
Tempe or Arcadia; or those that graced
The banks of clear Elorus or the skirts
Of thymy Hybla, where Sicilia's isle
Smiles on the azure main.

Scott.

Paignton is a town of considerable extent, clean and comfortable in its appearance, has many very respectable houses, but is principally noticed for the remains of the episcopal palace, and its church, which is a large structure, consisting of three aisles

and two small chapels or transepts. The entrance under the tower is in excellent preservation, and of Norman architecture; the arch is semicircular, supported on each side by two pillars with capitals highly enriched with sculpture. The arch springing from the front pillars, has an external band ornamented with beads, within which is some most beautifully carved diamond and trellis work; the arch springing from the receding pillars is ornamented with the zigzag deeply indented.

Within the south chapel, or transept, are the remains of a large monument of elaborate workmanship; and in the north aisle a figure recumbent, traditionally called JOB, perhaps from its leanness, being represented in an emaciated state, with a dejected countenance: the workmanship of the figure is exceedingly good, correctly delineating an object starved to death.

In the churchyard is a plain stone cross, supposed to be erected for devotional purposes.





BYCKNACRE PRIORY,

ESSEX.

THIS Priory was founded for black canons in the reign of Henry II. by Maurice Fitz Geffery, sheriff of Essex; its endowments were considerably increased by the king, who granted to the canons the site of a hermitage which formerly stood near the spot on which the priory was erected. In the reign of Henry VII. the possessions of this house had been so much lessened by neglect and inattention that it was nearly abandoned; and, on the petition of the prior and monks of Eising Spittle, London, was granted by the king to that hospital. Soon after the dissolution, the manor of Bycknacre, with the site of the Priory, was given by Henry VIII. to Henry Poisted, who, in 1548, sold it to sir Walter Mildmay, of whose grandson it was purchased by George Barington, esq. of Little Baddow, and is still in the possession of one of his descendants.

The site of this priory is on the west side of the road leading from Danbury to Woodham Ferry; of the buildings not a vestige remains standing, except

a portion of the conventual church. For many years the roads in the vicinity have been mended with stones taken from the ruins; and at this time the small remains of the church are suffering reduction for the same purposes, and for paving the yards and sties belonging to the farm on which it stands. This church was in the form of a cross, but the east end is entirely destroyed, together with the south transept. The nave of the church seems, soon after the dissolution, to have been fitted up as a dwelling for the occupier of the land, as there are large fire places within it of the fashion of queen Elizabeth's time, and divers chambers; a beautifully carved roof of wood, if we may judge by the remains, was then destroyed. The four pillars, which probably supported a central tower, are highly polished; and on the arch springing from the front ones, as seen in the above Print, are remains of the ancient painted emblazonments, with which the interior of the church was decorated.



NETLEY ABBEY, HAMPSHIRE,

PART OF THE NORTH TRANSEPT.

THESE ruins of ecclesiastical magnificence are situated at the distance of three miles from Southampton to the south-east, on the declivity of a hill, gently rising from the water, but so encompassed with trees as to be entirely secluded from view till a very near approach. Netley was formerly called Letley, or Pleasant Place, and also Edward-stow, which latter name occurs in a charter granted by Henry III. who, according to some writers, was the founder of the Abbey. It was afterwards endowed with valuable possessions by Roger de Clare in 1242. Among its subsequent benefactors were Edmund, earl of Cornwall, Robert Ver, and Walter de Burg, the latter of whom invested it with lands in the county of Lincoln, which he held of the king *in capite*, by the service of presenting him with a headpiece lined with fine linen, and a pair of gilt spurs. The inmates of this Abbey were of the Cistercian order, and had been originally brought from the neighbouring abbey of Beaulieu. Their number at the dissolution was thirteen, and the annual value of their possessions, according to Speed, was 160*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*

"A Monarch bade my cloister'd fanes ascend
Severe Religion's haunt. At Henry's voice
The banish'd cowl gave place, and left my seats
To coronets, and nobles throne-allied."—

From Leland's *Collectanea* it appears, that the monks of Netley were not much addicted to books, as their library consisted of no more than one solitary volume, the *Rhetorica Ciceronis*. The site of the Abbey was granted in the year 1557 to sir William Paulet, afterwards marquis of Winchelsea; from his family it passed, probably by right of purchase, to that of the earls of Hertford, as Edward Seymour, son of the protector Somerset, who was restored by queen Elizabeth to the titles of earl of Hertford and baron Beauchamp, made his residence here in the year 1650, and entertained the renowned Elizabeth in the month of August in Netley castle; a circumstance corroborated by an entry in the register of St. Michael's parish at Southampton, as follows: "The queen's majesty's grace came from the castle of Netley to Southampton on the 13th day of August, and she went from thence to the city of Winchester, on the 16th day, 1650."—Towards the end of the following century it became the property of the marquis of Huntington, and has since reverted through several families to sir Nathaniel Holland, bart. who obtained it by marriage with the widow of the late N. Dance, esq. The demolition of the Abbey church began about the time that it was in the possession of the marquis of Huntington, who converted the nave into a kitchen and offices. Sir



SOUTH TRANSEPT, NETLEY ABBEY.

Bartlett Lucy, or the marquis, sold the materials of the whole structure to Mr. Walter Taylor, a builder of Southampton, soon after the beginning of the last century, for the purpose of removing them for the erection of houses in divers places. Mr. Brayley, in his "Beauties of England and Wales," relates an accident which befel Mr. Taylor, apparently in consequence of this purchase, which led to his death. "After Mr. Taylor had made his contract, some of his friends observed in conversation, that they would never be concerned in the demolition of holy and consecrated places. These words impressed his memory so strongly, that he dreamed that in taking down the Abbey the key-stone of the arch over the east window fell from its place and killed him. This dream he related to Mr. Watts (father of Dr. Isaac Watts), who advised him not to have any personal concern in pulling down the building; yet this advice being insufficient to deter him from assisting in the work, the creations of sleep were unhappily realized; for on endeavouring to remove some boards within the east window, to admit air to the workmen, a stone fell upon, and fractured his skull. The fracture was not thought mortal, but in the operation of extracting a splinter, the surgeon's in-

strument entered the brain, and caused immediate death. Whether this accident occasioned a direct stop to be put to the demolition of the Abbey, is uncertain, but the superstitious gloom which it generated has had an evident tendency to the preservation of its ruins in more modern times."—The church was built in the form of a cross in the most elegant style of English architecture; its roof was adorned with numerous ramifications, extending from the intersections of the groining, but is now fallen in. The walls of the church are still, in many parts, as high as their original terminations, in which remain the windows, and other mural decorations, though much of the tracery of the former is destroyed. The northern transept is so entirely gone, that scarcely any appearances of it are discoverable.

The columns and arches composing the aisles are fallen into prodigious masses of undistinguishable ruin, and it is with difficulty that the precise arrangement of the nave, central tower, and choir can be made out; there is no indication that there ever was a chapel of the Virgin Mary, east of the choir, as common to other abbey churches. The southern transept and the east end are the most perfect parts of the building; the columns and arches that remain



THE EAST WINDOW, NETLEY ABBEY.

are remarkable for their lightness and elegance. On the north side of the intersection of the transept are the remains of a spiral staircase that led to the upper part of the tower, which is said to have been ornamented with pinnacles, and served as a mark for mariners. Among the ruins with which the ground is strewed, may be discerned various devices and armorial bearings of the benefactors to this Abbey. Many parts of the walls are beautifully mantled with ivy and other evergreens; and the various trees and shrubs that have vegetated among the mouldering walls contribute to the picturesque appearance of the whole. Several other parts of the monastic building still remain, but all of them much dilapidated; among them is an ancient crypt, known by the name of the abbot's kitchen, which is forty-eight feet long and eighteen broad; this is a curious vaulted chamber, probably adapted to the use of a kitchen by the earls of Hertford during their residence here.

The chimney or fire-place in this apartment is of a very peculiar form: nearly opposite to it is an aperture or vault that terminates in a coppice at some distance from the Abbey. The chapter-house, which is a square of about thirty-six feet, and the refectory, with some other apartments, may also be distin-

guished. These buildings appear to have formed a quadrangular court, of which the chapel bounded the south side. A moat that surrounded the Abbey may still be traced, and at a short distance two large ponds overhung with trees and underwood: these no doubt supplied the monastery with fish.

Netley Abbey has furnished a theme for much poetical description—Keate, Sotheby, and Bowles, have exercised their respective powers in lamenting the fallen splendour of this foundation.

“ Now sunk, deserted, and with weeds o’ergrown,
Yon prostrate walls their harder fate bewail;
Low on the ground their topmost spires are thrown,
Once friendly marks to guide the wandering sail.

“ The ivy now with rude luxuriance bends
Its tangled foliage through the cloister’d space,
O’er the green window’s mouldering height ascends,
And fondly clasps it with a last embrace.

“ No more these hoary wilds, these darkening groves,
To vocal bards return the note of praise,
Whose chiefs, (as slow the long procession moves)
On the rear’d cross with adoration gaze.—



EAST SIDE OF THE SOUTH TRANSEPT, NETLEY ABBEY.

" And while, to neighbouring waves, the unwonted
show,
Each parting bough and opening glade reveals,
The awe-struck sailor checks the hastening prow,
Suspends his oar, and wonders what he feels.—

" Thus musing, oft' I pace the moss-grown isle,
Each low-brow'd vault, each dark recess explore;
While the bleak wind howls through the shatter'd
pile,
Or wave hoarse-murmuring breaks along the shore.

" No other sounds, amid these arches heard,
The death-like silence of their gloom molest,
Save the shrill plaints of some unsocial bird,
That seeks the house of solitude to rest.

" Save when their tinkling leaders, to the shade
Of these cool grotts, invite the fleecy folds,
Whereof the sated ox, supinely laid,
With lowing herds a distant converse holds!

" Or where the Gothic pillar's slender form
(Unequal to the incumbent quarry's weight)
Deserts its post, and reeling to the storm,
With sullen crash resigns its charge to Fate.

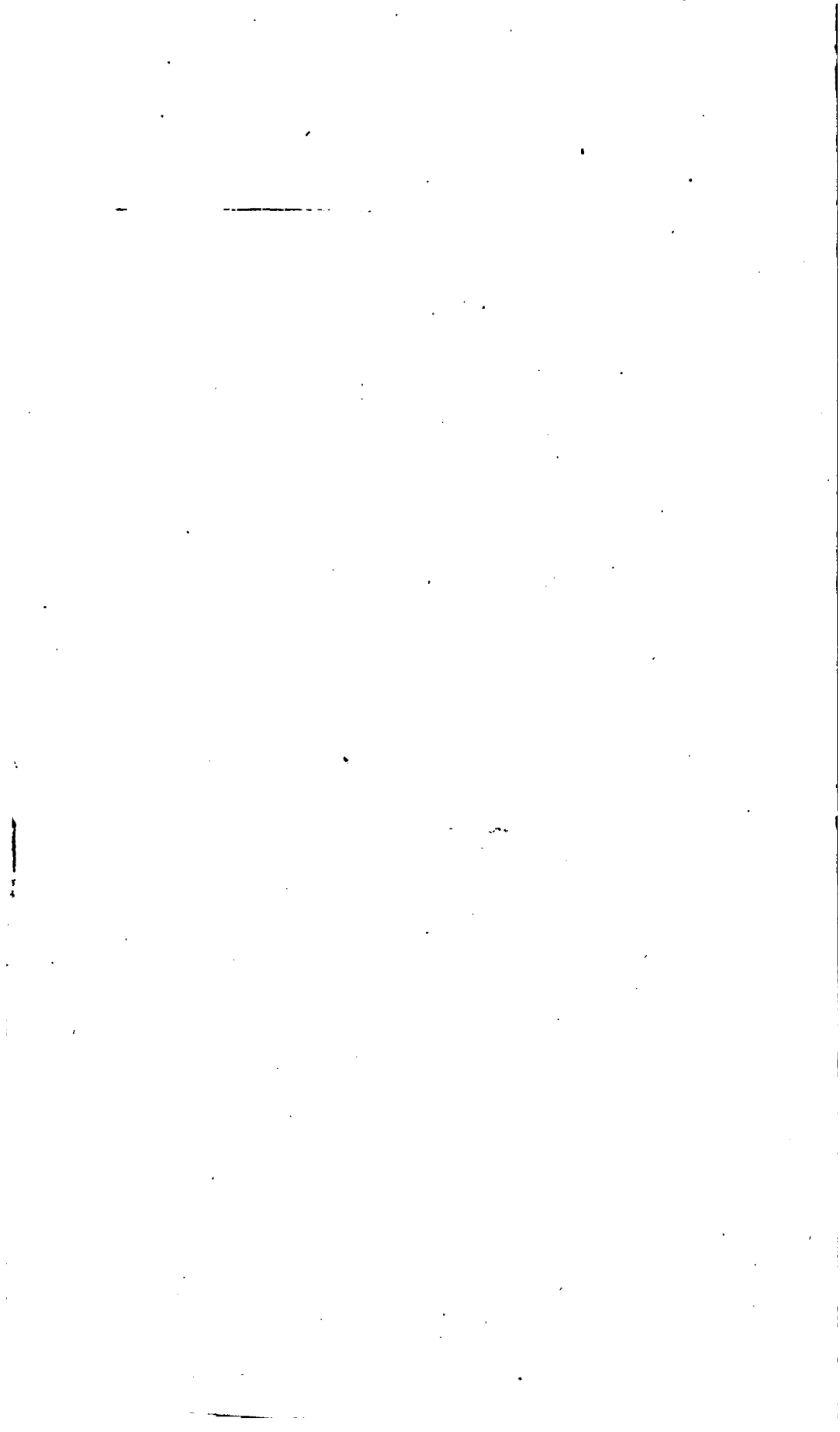
" While the self-planted oak within confin'd
(Auxiliar to the tempest's wild uproar),
Its giant branches fluctuates to the wind,
And rends the wall whose aid it courts no more.

" Mute is the matin bell, whose early call
Warn'd the grey fathers from their humble beds;
No midnight taper gleams along the wall,
Or round the sculptured saint its radiance sheds!

" No martyr's shrine its high-wrought gold displays,
To bid the wondering zealot hither roam;
No relic here the pilgrim's toil o'erpays,
And cheers his footsteps to a distant home!"

" The pleasing melancholy inspired by contemplating the mouldering towers and ivy-mantled walls of ancient buildings, is universally felt and acknowledged by observers of every sort and disposition; but these scenes receive a double solemnity when the remains are of a religious kind, such as churches and monasteries.

" In considering a decayed palace or ruined castle, we recollect that it was the seat of some great lord or warlike baron, and recurring to the history of the gallant actions which have been achieved on that spot,





WEST WINDOW, NETLEY ABBEY.

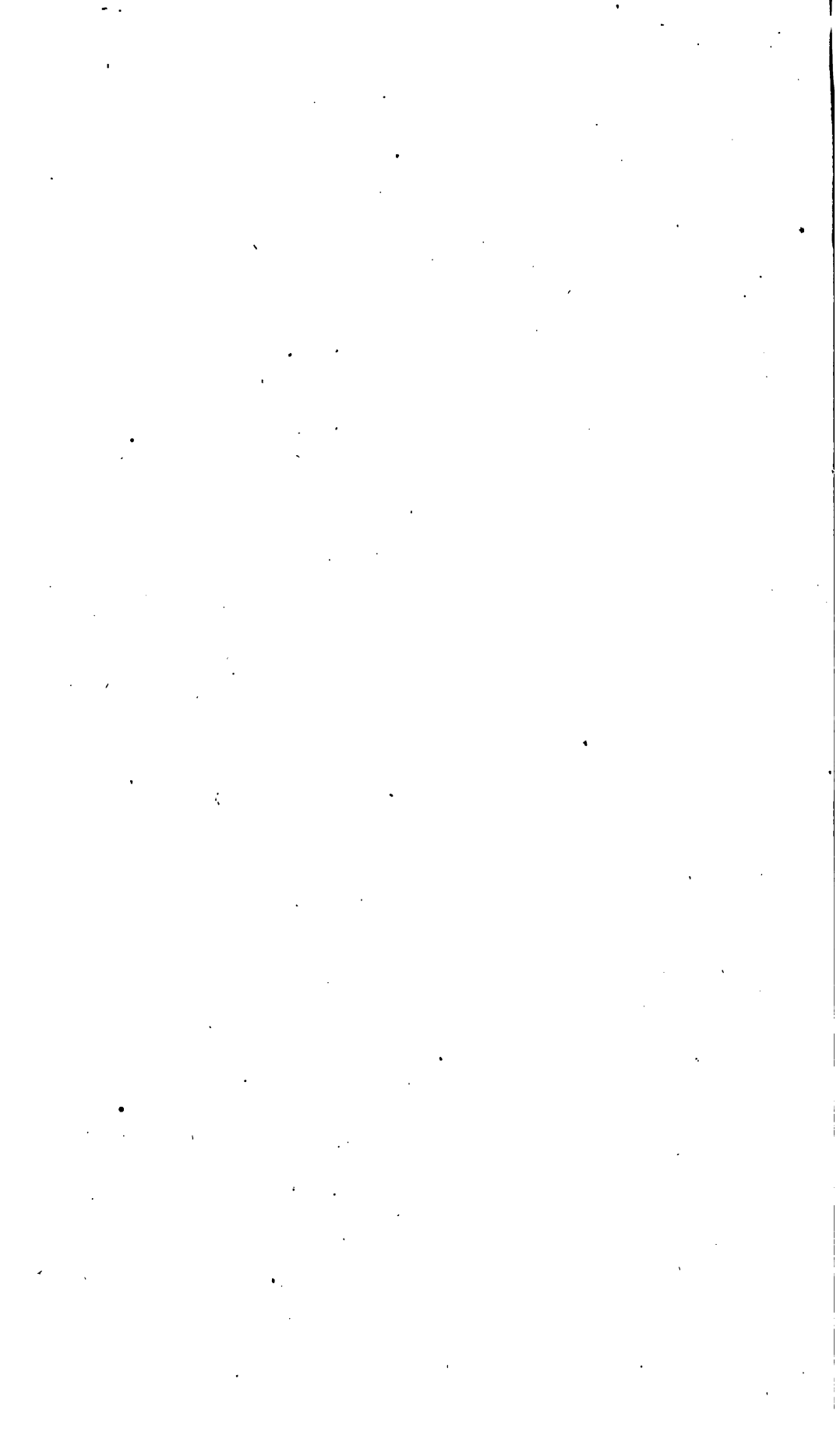
we are led to reflect on the uncertainty of all human grandeur, both perhaps from the fate of its lordly owner, and its own tottering state: but these are subjects which are like to affect the generality of beholders but very slightly: persons in the middling walk of life, happily for them, being almost excluded from those violent convulsions and sudden reverses to which men of a more elevated rank are frequently subjected, and which is a sufficient retribution for all their so much-envied superiority.

"Religious ruins not only strike pious persons with that reverential awe, which the thoughts of their original destination must always command, but as places of sepulture excite ideas equally applicable to all ranks and opinions, from the monarch to the beggar, whether believers or sceptics, it being impossible to walk over a spot of ground, every yard of which covers the remains of a human being, once like ourselves, without the intrusion of the awful memento, that we must soon, very soon, occupy the like narrow tenement of clay: a consideration which will for a moment overcloud the most cheerful temper, and abstract from trifling pursuits, at least for a while, those of the most dissipated turn, and oblige

them to bestow some thoughts on that inevitable moment, when they are to depart hence. Over and above these, there is something in the style of the building more particularly gloomy than that either of castles or mansions, occasioned by the peculiarity of the Gothic windows, the number of the arches and recesses, and the long perspective of the aisles.

"Netley Abbey is eminently distinguished among the monastic ruins of this country, for its peculiar fitness to excite the solemn ideas just mentioned. For this it is indebted not only to the elegance of its construction, size, and extent, but also for the profusion of ivy with which it is overgrown, and which half closes its figured windows, serving by its sober colour to set off the more lively green of a variety of trees and shrubs that have spontaneously grown up within its walls, and out of the huge fragments fallen from its fretted roof, so as to form a sort of grove in the body of the church, which by limiting the spectator's view, *hushes* out the beauties of the scene, and in appearance trebles its extreme magnitude."

Antiquarian Repertory.





NORTH DOOR OF TWYWELL CHURCH,
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

"TUIWELLA, or Twywell, is a village in the hundred of Huxloe. It is bounded on the north by Slipton, Isliss, and Lufwick, on the east and south by Woodford, on the west by Cranford, and is about three miles and a half from Thrapston. At the general Survey, three hides wanting one virgate and a half in Taiwella were in the hands of the abbot of Thorney. This estate was valued at 10s. The possessions in Twywell, which belonged to Thorney abbey, were confirmed to the convent in 1103 by pope Alexander III. In the reign of Henry II. they were held by Albericus, the king's chamberlain, by the annual payment of 6*l.*, who also held here lands of the fee of earl David, and one great virgate of the fee of the abbot of Burgh.

"The successor of Albericus was Sir Robert de Vere, his second son, who held of the monks of Thorney, by the like yearly payment, the same lands which had been possessed by his father. In the twenty-fourth year of Henry III. he levied a fine of half a virgate of land here; and by inquisition taken in this reign, was certified to hold in Slipton and Twywell half a knight's fee, of the honour of Huntingdon, of Ralph Morin, who held it of Henry de Hastings. In the twenty-fourth of Edward I. the abbot of Thorney held two parts of the township of Twywell of the king in frank-almoyn, and John

de Vere half a knight's fee in Twywell and Slipton of the heir of Baldwin Vere. In the ninth year of Edward II. the abbot of Thorney, the master of St. John's Hospital, and John de Lewkener, were lords of Twywell and its members. In the third of Edward III. the abbot of Thorney brought his action against John Daundelin for the recovery of six acres of wood in Twywell, as the right of the said abbey. The same year Hugh de Walmesford, on whom the manor of Twywell had been settled by Robert de Vere, was required by writ of *quo warranto* to shew cause why he pretended to have view of frank-pledge in this his manor, and toll of salt of all who passed through his demesnes with it for sale, which privileges he claimed as immemorially pertaining to the said manor.

"After the dissolution of the monasteries this manor was given in the thirty-fifth of Henry VIII. to William lord Par. Being resumed by the crown, certain lands and tenements belonging to the late abbey of Thorney were granted to Robert earl of Leicester, in the sixteenth year of queen Elizabeth; and the year following, the manor and advowson of the rectory were given to John Dudley and John Ayscough, in exchange for lands within the isle of Shepsey.

"Beside the above-mentioned manor, there was



SOUTH DOOR, TWYWELL CHURCH.

another in Twywell, which in the eighth of Richard II. was in the hands of Richard de Walgrave, who then obtained licence of free warren in it. By a fine levied in the eighteenth year of Henry VI. sir Richard Walgrave, knight, settled this manor on Richard Walgrave his son, Alice his wife, and the heirs of their bodies: which Richard dying without issue in the thirty-first of the same reign, left Alice his wife in possession, and Thomas Walgrave, his brother and heir, seized of the reversion of it. By the inquisition then taken it was certified to be held of the abbot of Ramsey. In the eighteenth year of Edward IV. on the decease of Alice Walgrave, it came to William Walgrave, son of Thomas, brother and heir of the said Richard Walgrave. From this gentlemen it came, in the nineteenth of Henry VIII. to George Walgrave his son, who left it at his death, in the next year, to William his son and successor, by whom a fine was levied of it in the twenty-fourth of this reign."

The Church, which is dedicated to St. Nicholas, consists of a body and south aisle, and possesses traces of considerable antiquity, but has lately suffered under the hands of a busy and injudicious churchwarden, who has occasioned the exterior to be scraped and chiselled over, so as to destroy the picturesque effect of moss-covered walls, and to give it a modern air, inconsistent with its style of architecture. Probably by this innovation some of the

slighter ornaments have been obliterated; but, by an extraordinary instance of good fortune, the south door has escaped untouched, and the north one with a very gentle scraping. The same churchwarden has displayed a zeal worthy of the age of Cromwell, in cutting off all the carved heads which finished the wooden corbels of the roof.

The south door is a good specimen of the early Norman style; the two mouldings of chevron work, at right angles to each other, have a rich and happy effect: the whole of this arch is in a very perfect state, excepting the head, which projects from the keystone, the upper part of which is broken off or decayed: the entire height is ten feet four inches. The north doorcase is a very beautiful and singular design; the entrance is about six feet high, and is carried up perpendicularly till within about a foot of the top, where it contracts, in consequence of the projection of a carved scroll on each side. Over the door is a semicircular moulding, ornamented with an embossed cross extending on each side much beyond the door; the space between is filled with reticulated work, composed almost entirely of one stone: immediately over the door is a stone of an almost half cylindrical form, with a raised ornament sweeping in opposite directions to the centre—this door is round-headed within side, nearly corresponding with the exterior arch; the entrance is by a descent of three steps.



INTERIOR OF TWYWELL CHURCH.

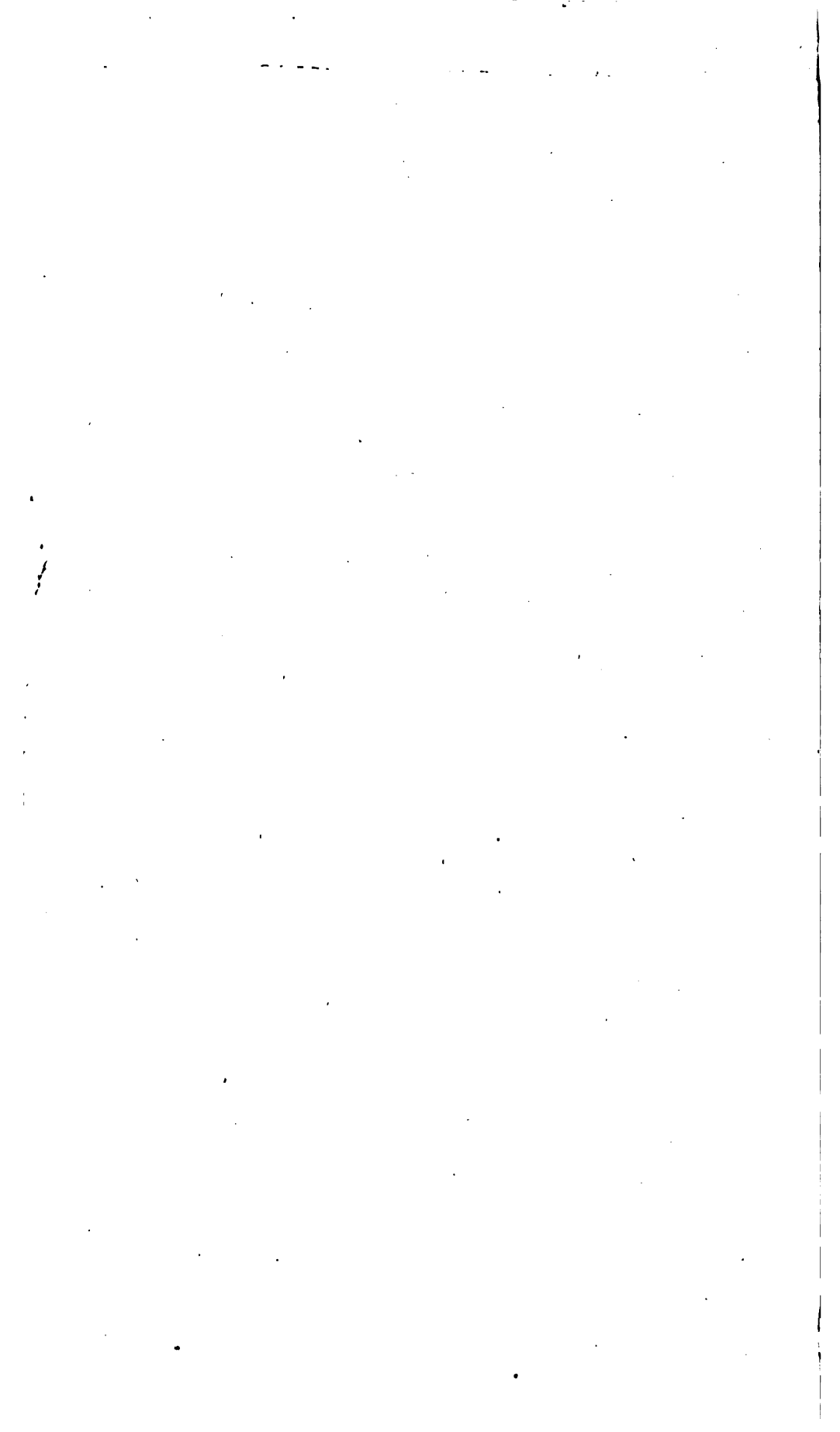
The body of the Church is divided from the aisle by two round-headed arches; the one next the chancel is of great antiquity, as appears by its form, and by the capital of the pilaster on which it rests: it is interrupted on the west, before it has completed a semicircle, by an octangular pillar, considerably higher than the pilasters. At the base of the pillar is the font, the upper part of which is an octagon and the lower circular; the smallest diameter is two feet six inches, and the height the same.

In the chancel within the altar rails is a stone erection, which has probably been formerly used as a sacristy; it projects from the north wall, and though the arch which supports it is a segment of a circle, it is apparently of no great antiquity: its height is seven feet seven inches, length seven feet.

There are two basins for holy water in the Church, one is within the south door; this is of a singular and ancient form, and let into the wall but a very little way; the other is in the chancel, included in an elegant trefoil arch on the south side: the hollow for holding water is very shallow, and radiated from the centre. All the windows of the Church are pointed or square, excepting two very

narrow round-headed ones, one on the north side, the other on the west termination of the south aisle. In the south wall on the outside, to the west of the porch, is a large semicircular arch, blocked up, but very distinct, though level with the surface of the wall.

The tower is small and low, measuring within but eight feet two inches square. About twenty feet from the ground there are the remains of four round-headed arches, one on each side, which have originally almost terminated the tower; on the outside there is no vestige of these arches, and they have probably been taken out of the wall on raising the steeple, and inserted in it to form the present arches, which are of the same dimensions as those which are discernible below them in the inside. This fact is of some importance, as it tends to prove the great antiquity of the original building, which the smallness and lowness of the tower is allowed to indicate, at least when connected with certain other demonstrations of age. The length of this Church, including the chancel, is seventy-six feet, breadth of the body and aisle thirty-two feet six inches.





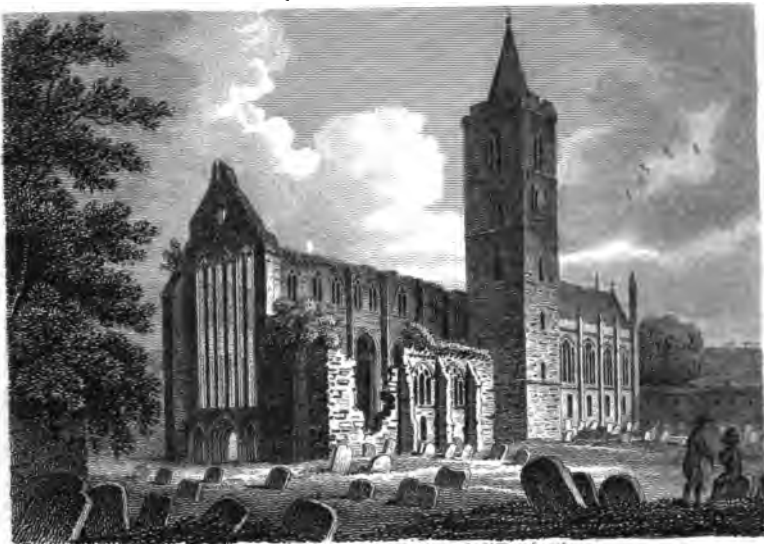
DOVE-DALE,

DERBYSHIRE.

DOVE-DALE is a deep and romantic chasm, through which the river Dove winds its perturbed and devious course, rolling over the solid basements of tremendous rocks, whose rugged, dissimilar, and frequently grotesque and fanciful appearance, distinguishes the scenery of this valley from perhaps every other in the kingdom. Mr. Brayley, in his *Beauties of England and Wales*, has given a very animated and accurate description of this place.

"On entering the Dale the mind regards it as a sequestered solitude, where Contemplation might take her seat, and extend her musings through the wide range of existence, neither interrupted by jarring sounds nor distracted by discordant images. As the road proceeds, however, the scenery becomes too romantic and impressive, from its singularity, to permit the attention to engage itself on other objects. The valley contracts; and on each side, rocks of grey limestone, abrupt and vast, rear their grotesque forms, covered with moss, lichens, yew-trees, and mountain-ash. A narrow and broken path winds along the margin of the river, which in some parts so nearly fills the bosom of the Dale, that even the foot-passenger cannot pursue his cautious way without the hazard of being precipitated from the slippery scraggs into the stream. The length of the Dale is rather more than two miles; but the views are more limited from the sinuosity of its course, and its projecting precipices, which in some places seem to fold into each other, and

preclude every appearance of further access. On the right, or Derbyshire border, the rocks are more bare of vegetation than on the left or Staffordshire side, where they are partially covered with a fine hanging wood, which, from its various combinations with the surrounding objects, presents a succession of beautifully picturesque and romantic views. About a mile from the entrance is a vast mural mass of detached rocks, which extends along the edge of the precipice. On the right, nearly half way up the side of the Dale, is a magnificent natural arch, called Reynard's Hole. Its shape nearly approaches to the sharply-pointed Gothic: its height is about forty feet, and its width eighteen." The View annexed is taken near the southern extremity of the Dale. "The same variety of wild and romantic scenery that distinguishes this part, accompanies it to its northern termination, where two vast rocks, rising abruptly to the right and left of the river, forms the jaws or portals of this wonderful valley, which now drops at once the grand and picturesque; its bottom gradually widening into an undulating flat, and its rocks sinking into round stony hills, with a craggy fragment occasionally peeping out after the chain is discontinued. Near this extremity of the Dale is another large cavern, called the Fox Holes; and some others of inferior note may be found in different parts of this interesting chasm."



Engraved & Published by J. Macdonald, a Drawing by J. Macdonald, Junr.
N.W. View of the Cathedral

DUNBLANE,

PERTHSHIRE.

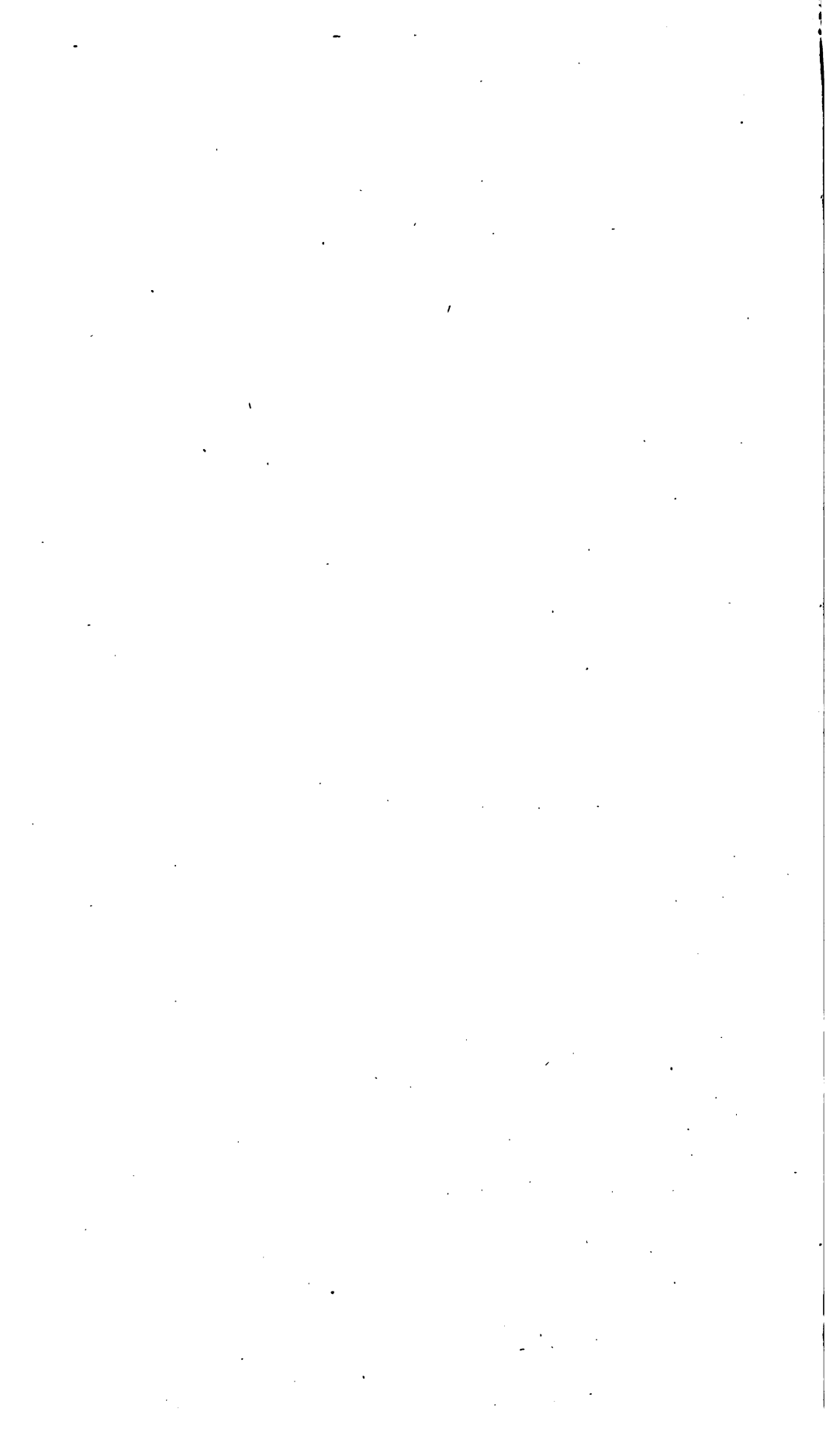
DUNBLANE is supposed to have been originally a cell of the earliest Christian clergy in Scotland; it is certainly of very considerable antiquity, and became at length of such importance as to be erected into a bishopric. Its name is said to be derived from dun, an eminence or height, and St. Blane, the tutelary saint of the place.

The cathedral was built by king David about the year 1142, and the see was probably founded by him at the same time. The greater part of this superb edifice is still standing, though it is principally unroofed, and in a gradual state of decay; excepting the choir, which is kept in repair, and used as the parochial church. The length of the whole building is 216 feet, and its breadth seventy-six; the height of the wall fifty feet, and of the tower 128. Some walls of the various offices and parts of the bishop's palace are still visible, which demonstrate the buildings to have been elegant and extensive; the whole site in its present state is impressively grand, displaying a range of venerable and hoary ruin which is rarely to be seen. Within the choir are several of the chorister's oaken seats entire; on these are carved antique and grotesque figures, among which may be traced a resemblance of cats, foxes, owls, and other creatures. At the west end are upwards of thirty prebendaries' stalls; on the right side of the entrance is the bishop's seat, on the left, that of the dean, both of oak, and most beautifully carved.

In the centre of the choir several large blue stones still indicate the graves of the bishops and deans; some of them were formerly ornamented with plates of brass. Behind one of the modern seats is a niche, containing the figure of a bishop, as large as life; he is habited in pontificals, having the mitre on his head. Under the cathedral are many sepulchral vaults. The families of Stirling, Keir, and Chisholm, the Drummonds of Cromlix and Strathallan, and many other houses of ancient name, have separate burial places in the cathedral.

In the year 1662 Dr. Robert Leighton was consecrated bishop of Dunblane; and a few years afterwards translated to the archbishopric of Glasgow. He bequeathed his valuable library for the use of the clergy and others of the diocese of Dunblane, with funds for its support. This library with its funds were put under the charge and direction of the right hon. the viscount of Strathallan, sir Hugh Paterson of Bannockburn, sir James Campbell of Aberuchill, John Graham, commissary clerk of Dunblane, and their heirs male, the minister of Dunblane for the time being, and two other clergymen of the presbytery of Dunblane, chosen by the synod of Perth and Stirling. Under the direction of these curators, this library has received many additions, and is now a most valuable and useful collection.

In the times of the bishops and dignified clergy, their residences were resorted to by the great fami-





J. E. View of the Cathedral.

DUNBLANE.

lies, as metropolitan cities now are. Of this Dunblane affords many examples, such as *Montross Lodging*, &c.; but they are all by the waste of time now nearly demolished, excepting that of viscount Strathallan, which is still standing, and inhabited. This mansion shews, from its ancient and stately apartments, the dignity of its former owners; it is only known by the name of "My Lord's House." The family of Strathallan, now represented by general Andrew Drummond, were proprietors of the fine estate of Cromlix, to which this house was attached.

The principal proprietor of Dunblane is now Mr. Stirling of Kippendavie, who liberally took the lead in a subscription appropriated not only for the preservation of the remains of the cathedral in general, but more particularly for opening and glazing the magnificent east window of the choir, the beauties of which for many years remained unnoticed and unknown, from having been built up in the more barbarous ages with stone and lime.

The river Allan, upon the banks of which the village and cathedral of Dunblane are agreeably situated, affords a variety of fine specimens of beautiful and romantic scenery. This river rises in Gleneagles, in the parish of Blackford, on the northern side of the Ochills, about the distance of eleven miles from Dunblane. It abounds with Burntrouts, and in some places with pike; salmon, gillies, and sea trout, are also taken during the summer floods. The course of the river is rapid for several

miles; afterwards it flows in beautiful curves through wide and fertile meadows; and in the last part of its course it is again rapid, its banks steep, mostly covered with wood, and boldly romantic, more particularly so near Kippenross, which has a walk branching from the Inn at Dunblane, considerably elevated above the banks of the river, and about a mile in length, being inclosed on either side with full-grown beeches, and having its declivity adorned with a variety of lesser trees: this pleasant avenue terminates near the house of John Stirling, esq. of Kippendavie. Near this mansion, amidst the romantic beauties of the place, stands the largest sycamore tree to be found in Great Britain: the height of its trunk is thirteen feet, the circumference of the bottom twenty-seven, and at about six feet from the ground, which is its smallest girth, it measures eighteen feet; at the ramifications of its branches its rotund is thirty feet: one of its main limbs was blown away some time ago, the remaining five are of uncommon magnitude. From this tree to the bridge of Allan, a distance of two miles, there is a foot-path commanding a prospect, which in point of romantic and picturesque grandeur is scarcely to be exceeded. The river Allan ultimately falls into the Forth, a little above Stirling bridge. The classical reader will recollect that the Scottish bard Burns has made the banks of the Allan the subject of one of his most beautiful songs.

A few miles to the eastward of Dunblane is



Engraved & Published by J. Macfarlane & Co. Glasgow. By J. Macfarlane & Co. Glasgow.
Choiristers Seats in the Cathedral.

DUNBLANE.

Demyet, which forms the south-west extremity of the Ochill-hills; it rises 1345 feet in perpendicular height from the valley of the Forth. Its summit presents a view, which for beauty, richness, and extent, yields perhaps to none in the united kingdom, if it is surpassed by any in Europe.

On the way from Dunblane to Demyet is the Sheriff Muir, where the battle of that name (sometimes called Dunblane) was fought in 1715 between the adherents of the house of Stewart under the earl of Marr, and the troops of George I. commanded by John, duke of Argyle. The right and left wings of each were defeated, but the superior generalship of the duke secured the victory to his majesty's arms.

Some miles to the northward of Dunblane, and near the banks of the Allan towards its source, is the Roman camp at Ardoch, which being the most complete in Scotland is worthy of particular attention. Its situation gave it many advantages, being on the north-west side of a deep moss that runs a great way eastward. On the west side, it is partly defended by the steep bank of the water of Knalk, which bank rises perpendicularly between forty and fifty feet. The north and east sides being most exposed, very particular care was taken to defend them, independent of the regular lines of fortification. Here are no less than five parallel rows of ditches perfectly entire, whereas on the west side there were only two rows of these ditches. The general's quarters, or *prætorium*, the roads and lines

of communication with a larger (but not so strongly fortified) camp, posts of observation, signal posts, &c. are still distinctly to be seen.

The whole of the lower part of the country along the Allan and the neighbouring rivers to the westward, including the Teath, the Forth, and their tributary streams, which flow through the districts of Monteth and Strathallan, rests on a beautiful exposure to the south, the spacious valley of the Forth above Stirling forming the base; beyond which rises, with a bold and regular front, a range of hills stretching from Stirling to Dumbarton. The chain of the Ochills forms the eastern boundary of this district, whilst the back ground to the north and west is composed of the lofty and imposing features of the celebrated Alpine chain of mountains, called the Grampians, containing successively the peaks of Benvorlick, Benmore, Benlede, Benvenue, and Benlomond.

In the centre of this grand amphitheatre is situated Doune castle, about three miles distant from Dunblane.

The date of the construction of this ancient baronial fabric is unknown—tradition reports it to have been built by Murdoch, duke of Albany, who was executed on a hill within sight of it.

It is very probable that the town is coeval with the castle; but when the church of Doune was built in the year 1756, there were very few houses, except some scattered huts; since that period however the vacancies have been supplied with neat buildings



Nave of the Cathedral

DUNBLANE.

covered with slate. The town consists of one street, of a commodious breadth, running from the bridge of Ardoch a considerable distance west, to a point where the roads from the bridge of Teath and Callender met. On this point a very neat market-cross is erected, and passing the cross, the streets divide with the road, each division continuing to two bridges thrown across a small rivulet that runs south to the Teath—the three streets thus situated form exactly the letter Y. Nature has pointed out this spot as a place of strength, at least well suited to the art of war, in ancient times; and it is more than probable that at a very early period it was occupied by some fortification long before the present edifice was erected. This is the more likely, when it is considered that the present castle was built by one of the earls of Monteath; at a time when Monteath was a lordship of regality, it is natural to presume that the family would have called the edifice the castle of Monteath, after the lordship to which it belonged; but having called it Doune, we may suppose that this was the ancient name of the spot whereon the building was erected.

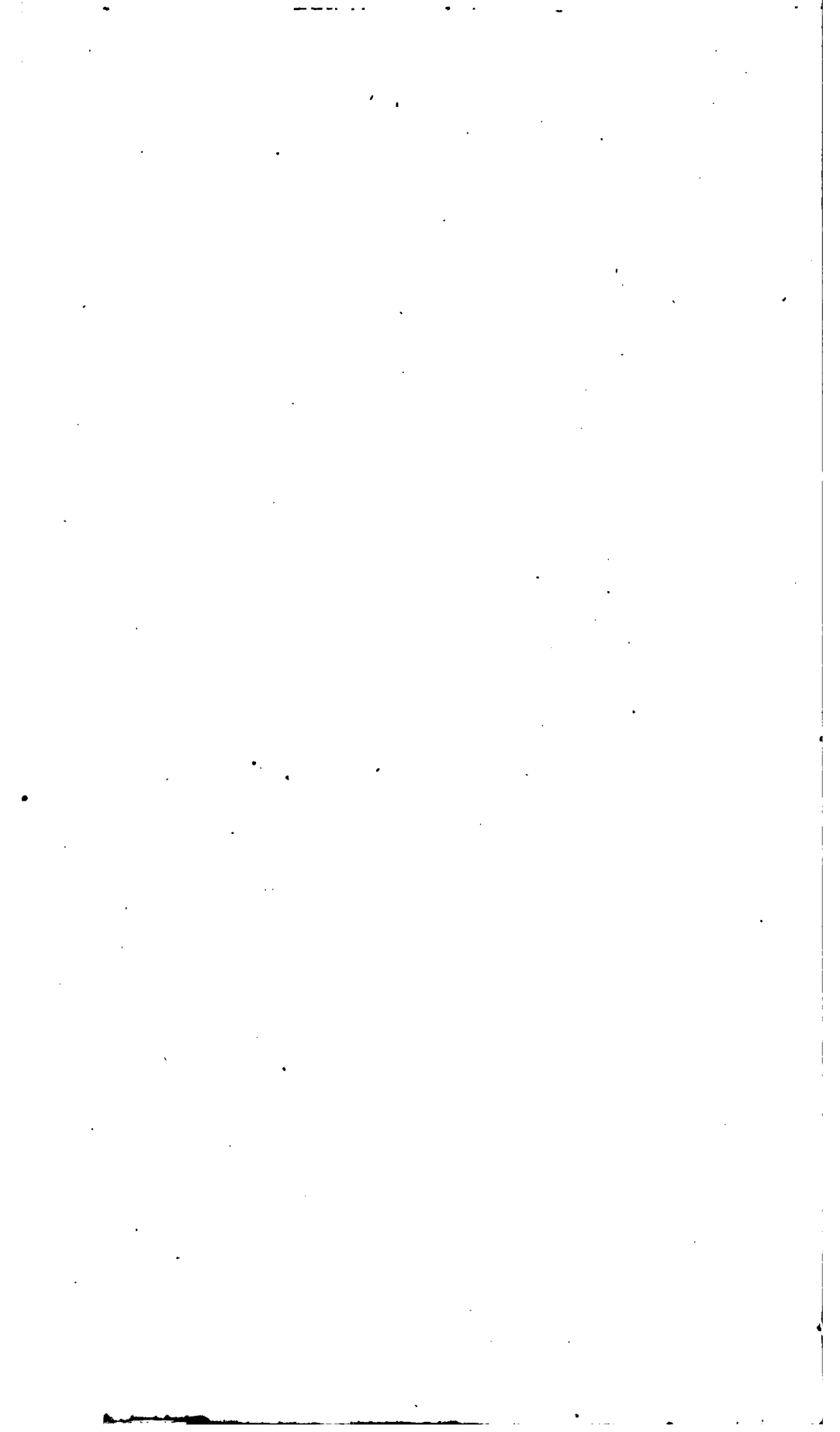
For size and strength the castle exceeds most in Scotland, those of Edinburgh, Stirling, and Dunbarton excepted. The walls are about thirty feet high and ten thick. The tower is on the north-east corner, and what remains of it is about eighty feet high, but its massive size and thickness detracts greatly from its lofty appearance. The north-west corner was formerly the family residence. The

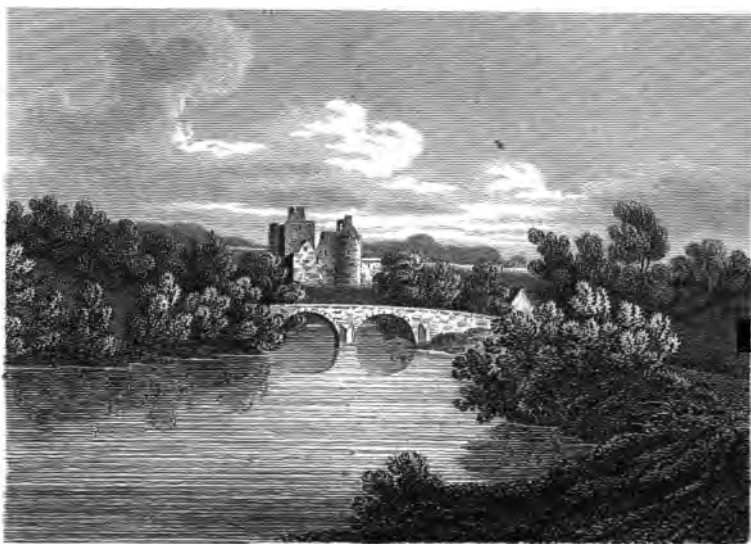
quadrangle, each side of which is ninety-six feet, is inclosed by the strong wall already mentioned. The great gateway enters from the north; its iron gate and bars are still entire. There are several cellars and prisons on the ground floor on each side of the entry. From the great area the ascent to the tower and north-west corner of the building is by two suits of stairs, opposite to each other, which appear to have been once shaded by a roof supported with stone pillars, now in ruins.

The western stairs lead to a spacious lobby that divides the kitchen from the great hall. The hall is sixty-three feet long by twenty-five feet wide, and the roof appears to have been covered with stone; but nothing now remains excepting the bare walls. The kitchen chimney extends the whole breadth of the room; supported by a strong arch, still entire. The whole building on the western side bears the marks of ancient grandeur and magnificence.

The eastern stairs lead to the apartments in the tower. The first room is spacious, with an arched roof and a large chimney, containing a middle pillar. This room communicates with the great hall already described, at the north-west corner, and was probably the dining room; this part of the building being formerly the family residence.

From the south-east corner of the dining room a narrow stone stair, descending by a subterraneous passage, leads to a cell or dungeon, under the north side of the room, into which no light is admitted but from a room above, through a small square hole





Engraved & Published by J. Wilson, from a drawing by J. G. Thompson, Esq.

Doune Castle.

DUNBLANE.

in the arched roof of the dungeon, probably left for the purpose of preventing suffocation, and to let down the scanty pittance of the captive. Dr. Johnson relates, that a conspirator being detected in a design against the life of a chief (Macdonald), was taken to one of these dungeons in his castle, and "when he was hungry they let down a plentiful meal of salted meat, and when, after his repast, he called for drink, conveyed to him a cup, which when he lifted the lid he found empty. From that time they visited him no more, but left him to perish in solitude and darkness."

The first time a notice of Doune castle occurs in history, is sir James Stewart of Beath being appointed constable thereof by James V. The son of sir James, in the year 1565, obtained a charter under the great seal of certain lands, to be called the barony of Doune. He was a steady friend of queen Mary during the civil wars, when this castle was always a safe retreat to the loyalists.

Before the abolition of hereditary offices, courts were held here in a room kept in repair for the purpose.

In the rebellion in 1745 it was occupied by the rebels, who planted a twelve-pounder in one of the windows and several swivels on the parapets: these guns were brought from a merchant-ship which had fallen into their hands. On its being evacuated by the rebels, an engineer was sent down by government to survey the castle, with an intention to repair and fortify it, if capable of being made

tenable. But it is probable he reported to the contrary, as it has been neglected and suffered to fall into ruin. It is now the property of the earl of Moray, who has lately repaired the wall to prevent further dilapidation.

This castle is beautifully and strongly situated on a mound, and is accessible on one side only. On two sides, it is surrounded by the river Teath.

The character of the scenery connected with this river is now too generally known to require description. It is necessary only to mention that the whole of that scenery, which is immortalized by the poem of the Lady of the Lake, is upon this river, and its parent lakes, including Loch Catherine, Loch Achry, Loch Venachor, Glen Finglas, &c. on the one branch of the river, and Loch Lubnaig, the pass of Leny, &c. on the other.

A third side of Doune castle is defended by the steep banks of the Ardoch, sometimes called the water of Kilbryde, from the castle of that name, which is beautifully situated on a precipice that hangs over the stream, and which anciently was the baronial residence of the earls of Monteath, and now occupied by sir James Campbell of Aberuchill. This stream rises from a lake called Loch Maghaig, which is nearly circular, and about a mile in diameter.

Tradition, as already observed, reports that the castle of Doune was built by Murdoch, duke of Albany and earl of Monteath and Fife; but however much we may be disposed to give credit to local



Remains of Dunblane Castle

DUNBLANE.

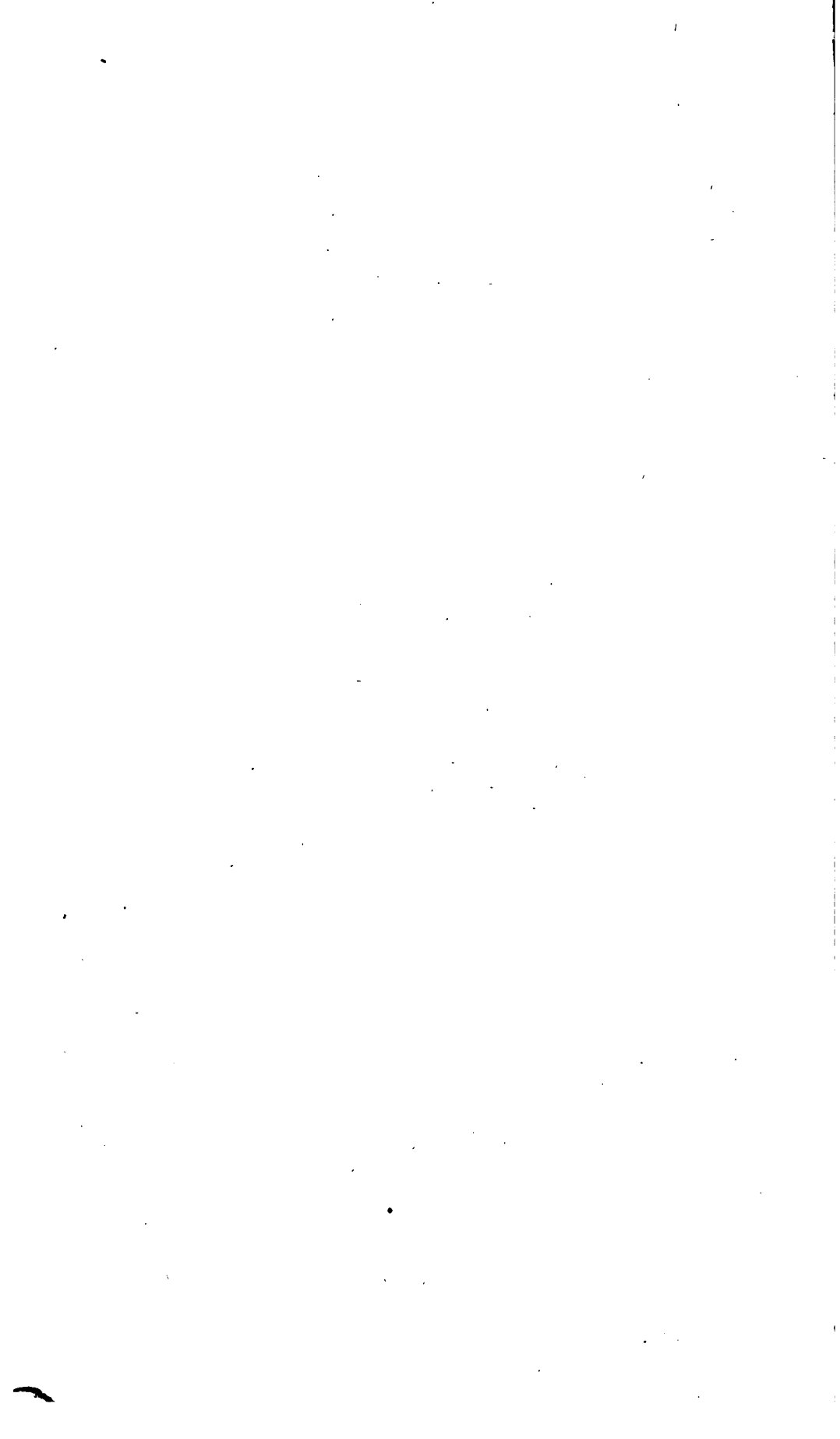
tradition, yet the account of the life of that unfortunate nobleman leaves great room to doubt how far it was possible for him to rear such an edifice.

Murdoch was the grandson of Robert, second king of Scotland; his father was created earl of Monteath in the year 1370, and in 1398 duke of Albany: in 1406 he succeeded to the government, on the death of his brother Robert the Third, and governed Scotland fifteen years. In the year 1401 Murdoch was taken prisoner by the English at the battle of Honalden, and detained till exchanged for Percy in 1411; and on the 3d of September 1420, he succeeded his father in the government; but being of a sluggish disposition, and scarcely fit to manage his own family, he was obliged to resign the government in four years, and so could have neither the time nor judgment necessary for such a building as Doune castle. Perhaps it might be contrived by Murdoch's father, who was a man of a bold, enterprising spirit, generous and humane, and much esteemed by all ranks of people at home and abroad: but any account of the true date of the castle can amount only to probability.

The misfortunes of Murdoch seem equal to his indolence; for after being prisoner in a foreign country ten years, he led a retired life until the

death of his father, when he entered on his short reign of four years as regent over Scotland, and soon became overwhelmed with the load of state affairs: his resignation was suddenly followed by an accusation of high treason against him and his two sons, Walter and Alexander, and Duncan, earl of Lennox, his father-in-law, who were seized and carried prisoners to Stirling; Murdoch was taken betwixt Doune and Dunblane, at a small rivulet, which was therefore called Murdoch's ford, and it retains that name to this day.

In the summer of 1423 the prisoners were tried, condemned, and beheaded on one of the Goven hills, to the north of Stirling castle, about half way from the castle to the bridge. Isabella, Murdoch's wife, being carried from Doune castle to the castle of Tantallan, in Lothian, the heads of her father, husband, and children were sent to her in the prison, to try if impatient of grief she would reveal the supposed treason, but her answer was noble and elevated: That if the crimes objected were true, the king had done justly and according to law. Murdoch, his lady, and two sons, are entombed in their family burial place, in the small island of the Loch of Monteath.



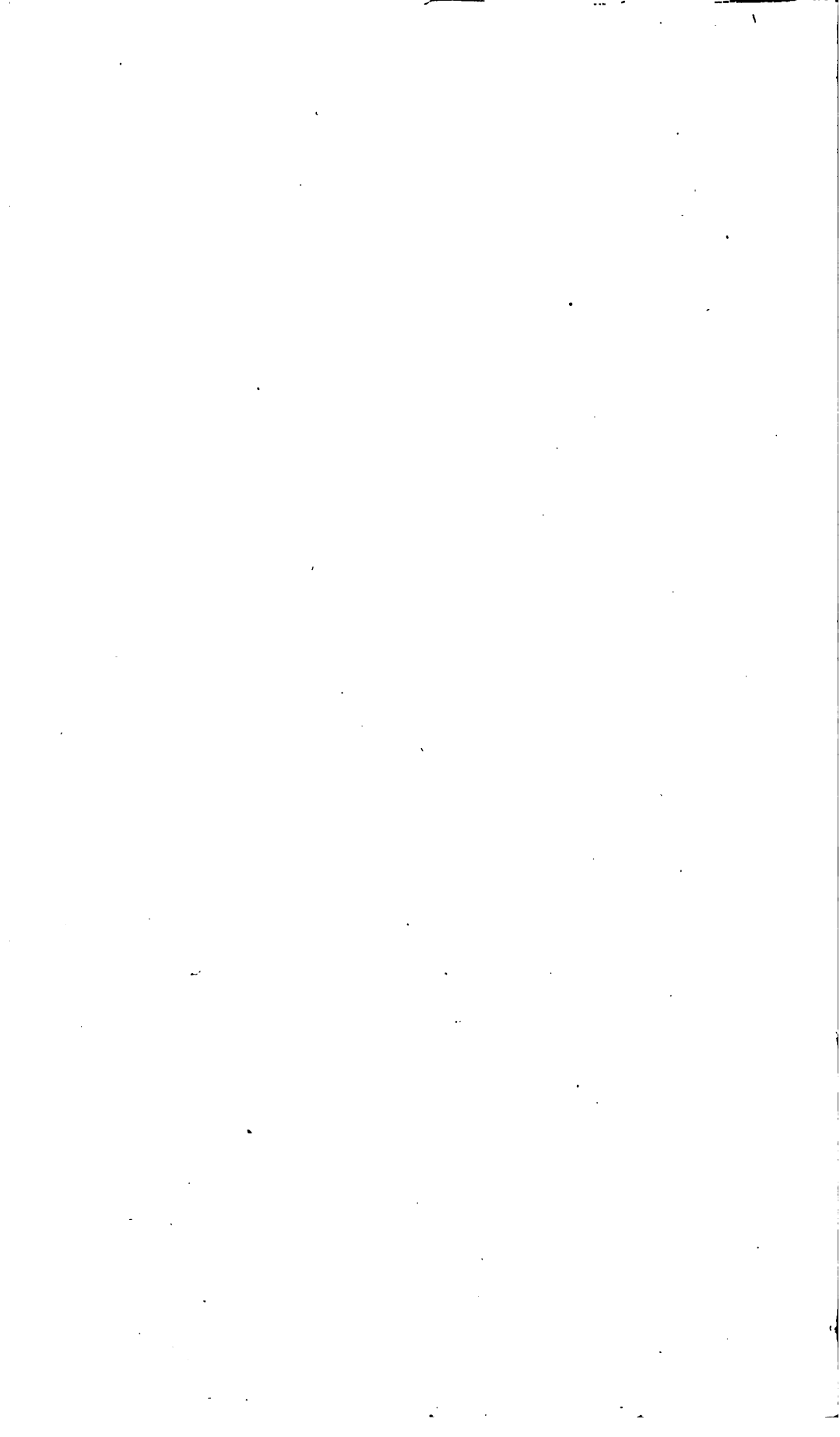


ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, COVENTRY.

ST. MICHAEL'S (according to Dugdale) is first noted by historians in the time of king Stephen; "for then," says he, "did Ranulph, earl of Chester, render it to the monks of Coventry by the name of the chapel of St. Michael, being satisfied by the testimony of divers persons, as well clergy as laity, that it was their right." This act of the earl's was confirmed by his son and successor. The earl of Chester afterwards gave the tithe of his estates in Coventry for the health of his and his ancestors' souls, commanding all his officers, upon pain of a grievous curse, to make due payment of them accordingly. The advowson of this Church being claimed by the bishop, the prior of Coventry and the prelate came to an agreement, by which the latter accepted, in lieu of his claim, the perpetual patronage of the churches of Rayton and Bobenhull, which he then settled upon the cathedral of Litchfield. It was also agreed, that after the deceases of the then incumbents of the two chapels, the monks should

provide secular priests and other *St* ministers to serve in the said chapels, and allow them a competent maintenance.

The Church of St. Michael has one of the most beautiful steeples in Europe; it consists of a tower, enriched with figures in canopied niches, surmounted by an octagon, which lengthens into an elegant spire; every part is so finely proportioned, that sir Christopher Wren pronounced it to be a master-piece of architecture. The Church within is light and lofty, consisting of a body and two aisles, divided by four rows of high pillars and arches; the height of the steeple and the length of the whole building are the same, viz. 303 feet; the width of the Church is 104 feet. This remarkable steeple was began in the reign of Edward III. by two brothers, Adam and William Bota, at their own expense: it was more than twenty-two years in building, and cost upwards of 2000*l*.





WEIR HALL, EDMONTON, MIDDLESEX.

THIS ancient mansion is situated in the parish of Edmonton, nearly half a mile to the left of the high road leading from London to Hertford and Ware. It appears to have derived its name from the family of *Wyreshalle*, which possessed an estate in this parish in the reign of king Edward III. Towards the latter end of the sixteenth century it belonged to the family of *Leeke*, and descended to Jasper Leeke, esq. from his father about the year 1581. From that family it passed to the *Huxleys*, one of which, George Huxley, esq. built the present mansion on the ancient site, in the year 1611. This gentleman's initials with the above date remain on the leaden pipes, and his arms over a chimney-piece in one of the principal apartments: he died in the year 1637, as appears by a monument to the memory of him and his wife, on the north wall of Edmonton church. The premises were lately vested in the legatees of Mrs. Sarah Huxley, who granted a lease thereof to James Bowden, esq.

The structure is composed of brick, with rustic groins and large casement windows. The porch, or principal entrance, presents a very ancient appearance, and is supposed to have belonged to a former mansion. The interior is fitted up in the prevailing

style of the age of Elizabeth and James I. having pannelled wainscots in various forms, and lofty ceilings of crocket work; among the ornaments of the rooms the rose and pomegranate, the devices of England and Arragon, frequently occur. In an upper room are the arms of the merchant-adventurers, to which company it is probable some of the proprietors have belonged. The house is now occupied as a ladies' boarding-school, and contains a few good family pictures.

Edmonton church contains several ancient monuments; the most interesting are those of John Kirton, esq. who died in 1562, and sir Thomas Charlton in 1447.

An annual fair of great resort among the lower classes is held in the high road and two adjacent fields, at Edmonton, for three days, in the month of September.

For the above particulars, and the drawing of this ancient mansion, we are indebted to Mr. F. W. L. Stockdale, a gentleman who has recently published a very interesting collection of etchings from antiquities in the county of Kent.



SHREWSBURY,

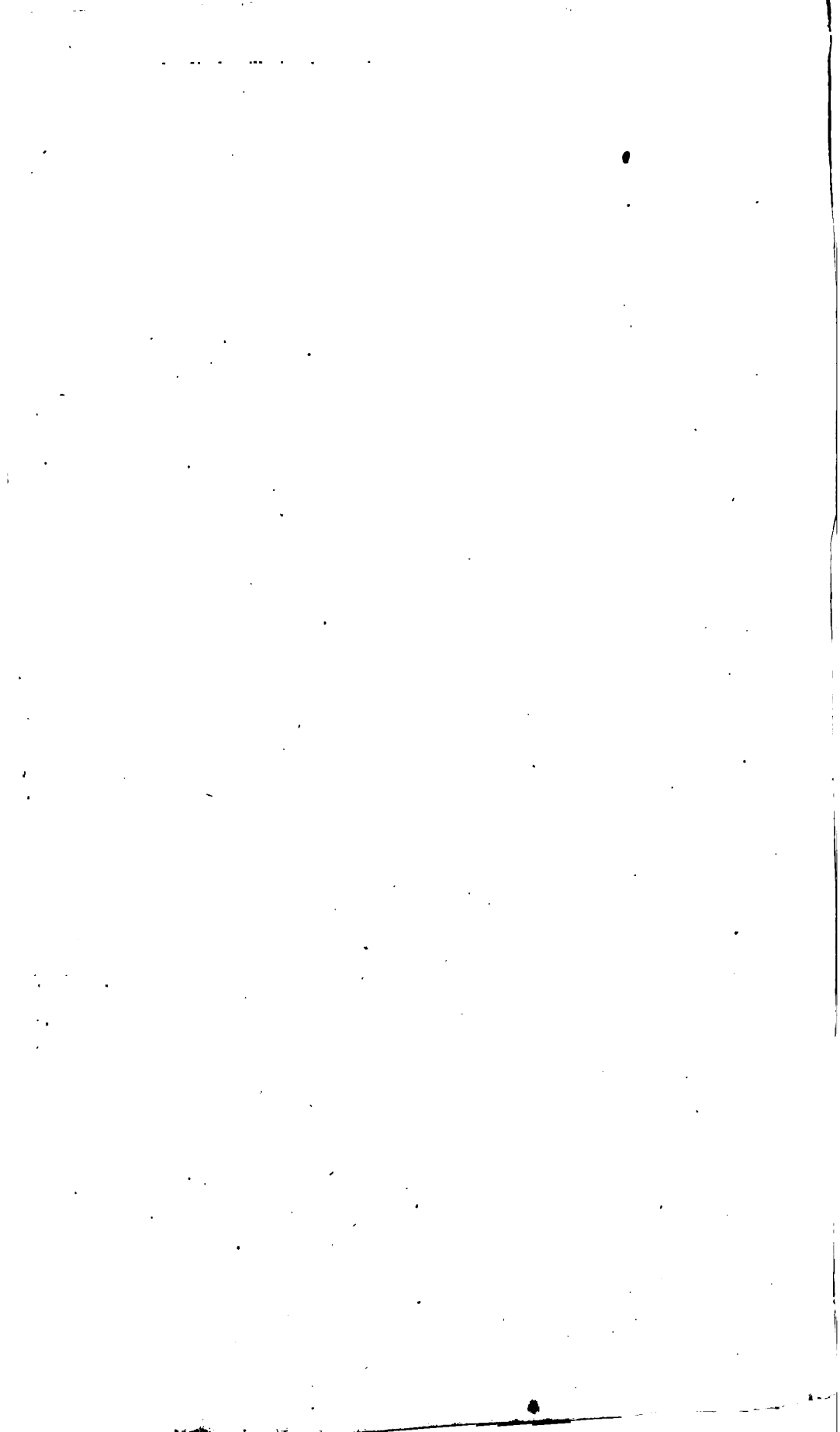
SHROPSHIRE.

SHREWSBURY is situated nearly in the centre, and is the ancient capital of the county of Shropshire. It is built upon two hills, the ground gently sloping to the river Severn, and is of considerable extent, occupying almost the whole of the peninsula on which it stands.

The town is nearly surrounded by a range of handsome houses, which have gardens opening to the fields, and command from the windows delightful views of the adjacent country. Attached to the western side is a promenade, called the Quarry; it occupies a meadow of about twenty acres—an avenue of lime trees, above 500 yards in length, follows the meanderings of the stream, and forms the principal walk, which is connected with the town by three others, shaded also with trees. On the opposite bank of the Severn, which rises abruptly, stands the house of industry, which is a handsome building; the ground about it is adorned with plantations, that give it a picturesque and pleasing appearance. On the town side, the new church of St. Chad and a number of good houses are seen among the trees; and in the distance appears the ancient

spires of the other parochial churches. The prospects from every side of the town, over a rich and well-cultivated country, adorned with numerous reaches of the Severn, which is here rapid and wide, are perhaps of the kind not inferior to any in England.

Shrewsbury is supposed to have been founded by the Britons about the fifth century, as a place of defence from the Saxons, for which purpose it was well adapted, on account of its natural advantages; but these ferocious invaders finally prevailing, the Britons were compelled to abandon this place, and retire to the mountains of Montgomeryshire, where they long maintained their independence. After the Norman Conquest, Shrewsbury, with nearly the whole county besides, and 150 manors in different parts of the kingdom, were given to Roger de Montgomery, who was created by the Conqueror earl of Shrewsbury, Arundel, and Chichester. This earl fixed his seat at Shrewsbury, where he erected a castle for his defence, and founded the abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul, as a pious offering to Heaven for the success of his arms.





SHREWSBURY CASTLE,

SHROPSHIRE.

THE Castle of Shrewsbury was founded by Roger de Montgomery, who made it his residence, and the chief seat of his baronial power. In the reign of Henry I. it became a royal fortress by the forfeiture of Robert de Belesme, earl of Shrewsbury; its defence was then entrusted to a constable, and part of its vast estate was parcelled out to various knights, upon condition of their keeping castle-ward for a certain number of days during war. This fortress was considered of great importance previously to the conquest of Wales; but after the union it began to decay, and has undergone such various changes from the dilapidations of peaceable times, that it is hardly possible to form an idea of its original state. It stands upon a narrow neck of land, about the breadth of 400 yards, bounded by the windings of the river Severn. The approach from the town is by a handsome street, which has a slight ascent. The present buildings are of red stone, and consist of the

keep, the walls of the inner court, and the great arch of the interior gate. The keep is now converted into a dwelling-house; it consists of two round towers of equal size, embattled and pierced, connected by a square building about 100 feet in length. Attached to the south side of the court, and included within it, is a lofty mount, rising abruptly from the river's edge. The summit is surrounded with a wall, on one corner of which was a small watch tower, erected for the purpose of observing an enemy at a distance; this has lately been almost rebuilt, and converted into a summer-room. The sides and top of the mount are cultivated, which give it a most beautiful appearance. The upper part of this tower may be seen over the Castle in the accompanying View, and on the right-hand extremity of the print appears the free-school, which is a lofty structure, founded by Edward VI.



BUILDWAS ABBEY,

SHROPSHIRE.

THIS Abbey was founded in the year 1135, by Roger, bishop of Chester, for monks of the order of Savigny, united afterwards to the Cisterrians. It was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Chad. The foundation was confirmed by king Stephen in the year 1139. It had afterwards many noble benefactions and donations, several of them were confirmed by the charter of king Richard I. in 1189; and Henry II. by his charter to the abbot Randolph, subjected the abbey of St. Mary's, Dublin, to the abbots of this place. Leland, in his Itinerary, styles Matilda de Bohun, wife to sir Robert Burnell, founder of this Abbey, and Camden seems to be of the same opinion, as he mentions Buildwas as the burying-place of the family of the Burnells, patrons thereof; but among all the charters of the Monasticon, there is no mention of Matilda de Bohun, or sir Robert Burnell; but the foundation is, in many places, expressly ascribed to Roger, bishop of Chester.

At the time of the suppression, here were twelve monks; their endowments were 100*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* according to Dugdale, but Speed estimates their value at 190*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* The site, with all the lands belonging to this monastery, in Shropshire, Staffordshire, and Derbyshire, were granted to Edward, lord Powis, in the twenty-ninth year of the reign of Henry VIII.

The remains of this religious house stand in a most beautiful valley on the south banks of the Severn, nearly enveloped in the woods which rise above it. The abbey church was cruciform, with a massive tower arising from the centre; the exterior walls are nearly perfect. On each side of the nave are seven large pillars, six of them are round, the one nearest the choir is square; the whole have heavy square capitals, whence spring arches with obtuse points; over these is a clere-story with semicircular windows; the tower, of which only a small part remains, rests on four pointed arches, springing from brackets in the walls. The east end of the choir and the west end of the nave, have each three narrow round-headed windows. The side aisles, transept, and chapels of the choir are in total ruin; under the south wing of the transept is a crypt, now converted into a cellar, belonging to a house made out of the abbot's lodge. Of the stone roof of the church but small indications remain; the feet of the brackets from which the groinings sprung, still exhibit some portions of beautiful sculpture, and are nearly perfect. On the north-side of the nave, is the area of the cloisters, now used as a farm-yard.

The chapter-house is nearly perfect, in form a parallelogram, forty-three feet by thirty-three. The



INTERIOR OF BUILDWAS ABBEY.

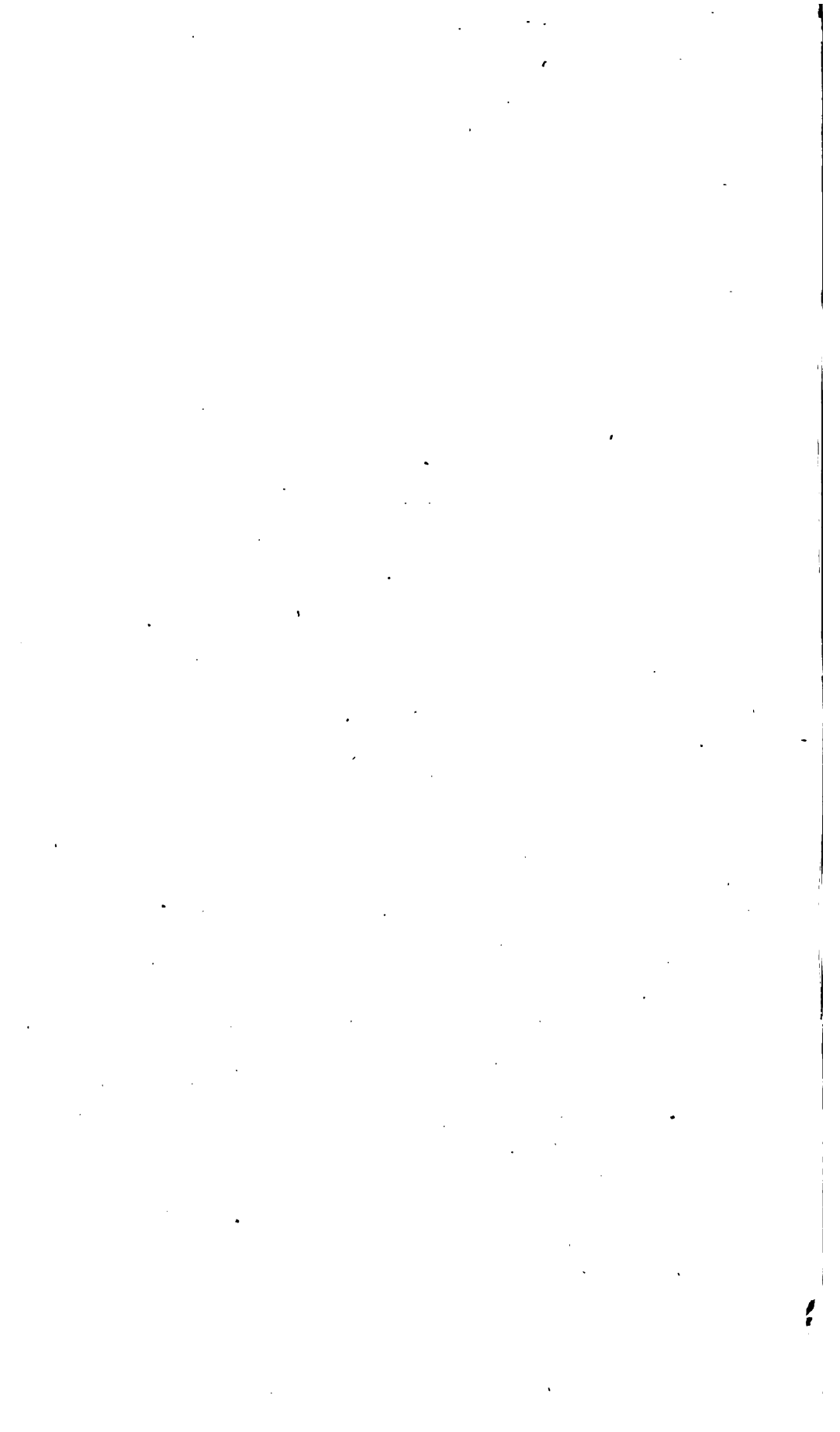
groins of the stone roof spring from two slender octagonal pillars on each side; the entrance is by a round arch with a chevron moulding, and on each side of it are semicircular windows in the same style. Over the chapter-house and the other apartments which form the east side of the cloister, are the remains of a second story, which was perhaps the dormitory. The dimensions of the cloister court was 101 feet by 90. At the south-east angle is a passage which leads to an irregular area eastward of the cloister, 90 feet by 75. On the north and east sides of this are ranges of lofty pointed arches, which probably are the remains of the refectory; in the centre are small portions of a square tower.

These ruins present some curious specimens of the architecture of that period, when the round arches and the pointed were united, or rather when the latter was beginning to supersede the former. The aspect of the church from the west is striking and impressive; the huge pillars with their bold arches and heavy projecting capitals; a great fragment of that prominent feature, the tower, hanging over the ruins below; the whole terminated by the narrow round-headed windows of the gloomy and desolate choir; this scene of destruction, contrasted with the gay verdure and scattered shrubs which

now clothe the area, and the luxuriant ivy mantling the walls, altogether form a solemn picture of fallen monastic greatness rarely surpassed.

This abbey stands at no great distance from the foot of the Wrekin; for the convenience, as it is supposed, of the inmates of the Abbey, there was formerly a bridge across the Severn, which, owing to the smallness and narrowness of its arches, was, in later times, a great obstruction to the navigation of the river. It was carried away by a high flood in 1798, and has been replaced by an elegant iron one, at the expense of the county, from a plan of Mr. Telford, of Shrewsbury, the county surveyor. This bridge is executed in a masterly manner; it was erected by the Colebrook Dale company, and was opened for passengers so early as 1796. The span of the arch is 130 feet; but as the roadway could not be carried with propriety to a great height, advantage was taken of the Schaffhausen principle, by making the outer ribs rise to the top of the railing, and connecting them with the lower ribs, by means of dove-tailed ring-posts.

Buildwas is a small village, consisting of about fifty or sixty houses, and about 250 inhabitants, and situated in the Hundred of South Bradford.





BARKING ABBEY,

ESSEX.

BARKING ABBEY, one of the earliest monastic institutions in this country, was founded about the year 673 by St. Erkenwald, fourth bishop of London, for nuns of the Benedictine order, at the desire of his sister Ethelburg, who became its abbess, and at her death received canonization. This St. Erkenwald was of royal extraction, and, according to contemporary writers, not more remarkable for his exalted birth than for his sanctity. As a testimony of the great veneration in which he was held, his remains were contended for by three separate parties—the nuns of Barking, the convent of Chertsey, and the citizens of London. The dispute was at last terminated by a miracle, which declared for the Londoners, who, having obtained the body, bore it off in triumph. On the road they were stopped at Ilford and Stratford by the floods; upon this occasion a second miracle interposed, and procured a safe and easy passage for the holy man and his attendants.

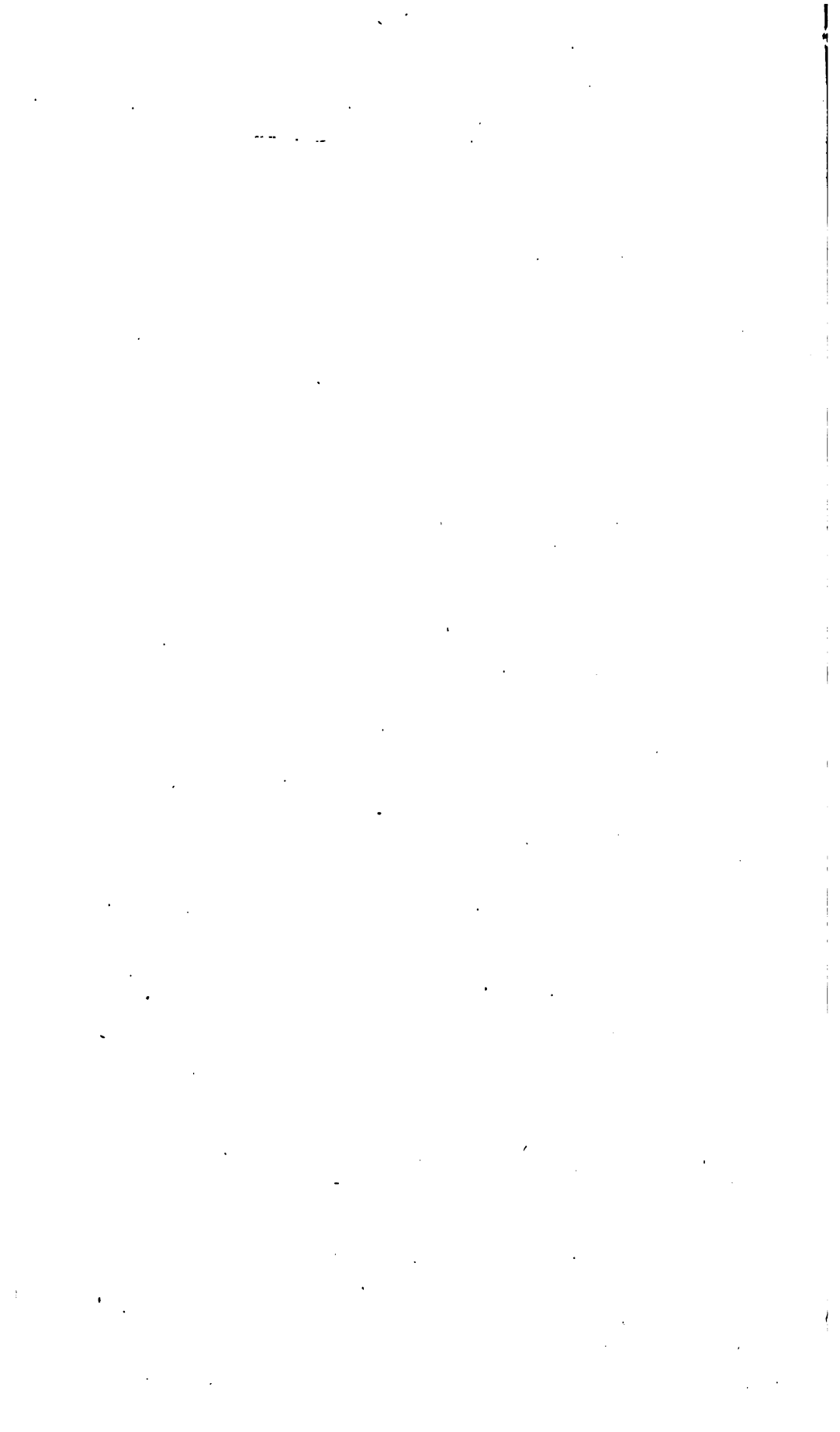
Very little more is related of this Abbey till the year 870, when it was burnt to the ground by the Danes, and the nuns slain or dispersed. About the middle of the tenth century it was rebuilt by king Edgar, as an atonement for violating the chastity of Whulfhilda, a nun at Wilton, who presided over this convent for many years, but was afterwards

ejected by Elfrida, the widow of Edgar, to make way for her own assumption of the government; who afterwards repenting of the injury done to Whulfhilda, restored her to the presidency of the Abbey.

Maud, the first queen of Henry I. assumed the government of this convent, as afterwards did Maud her niece, the wife of king Stephen; and afterwards Mary, the sister of Thomas a Becket, was appointed to the situation by Henry II. as an atonement, it is said, for the injury he had done the family.

At the suppression, Henry VIII. granted an annual pension of 200 marks to Dorothy Barley, the last abbess, and smaller pensions to the nuns, who were then thirty in number.

Of the ruins of the conventual buildings nothing remains except crumbling fragments of the once extensive walls. The site of the Abbey church is just discernible without the north wall of the parish church, and near the entrance of the churchyard is the ancient square embattled gateway, which we have represented. Above the entrance arch is a niche with a canopy and pinnacle. This structure is called Fire-bell gate, from its anciently containing a bell used as a curfew.





BRITISH ANTIQUITIES, WILTSHIRE.

FUNERAL URN.

THE following interesting Letter on British Antiquities has been contributed by the Rev. E. DUKE, F. A. S.

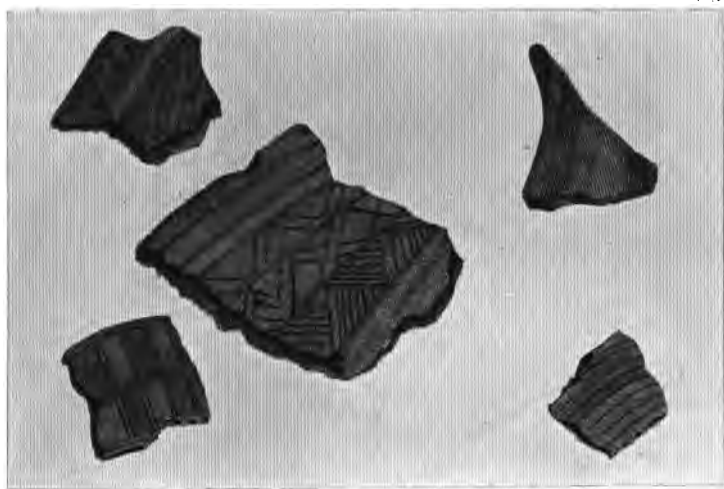
" Lake House, Amesbury, Wilts.

" SIRS,

" The Urn, of which I have sent you a Drawing (vide Plate I.), was found in a Barrow on my estate at Lake, near Amesbury, opened by me in the month of September, 1806. The admeasurement of the diameter of this Barrow at the base was forty-eight feet nine inches; its elevation was three feet three inches. The Barrow is of a finely-turned bowl shape, and is composed of vegetable earth, taken off from the surface of the surrounding ground. Nearly in its centre was found this Urn, which, for its perfect state and elegance of its contour, when considered as an ancient British Urn, may be pronounced fully equal, and perhaps superior, to any yet discovered. The mensuration of the Urn, and of the fragments of urns (vide Plate II.), may be seen by the accompanying scale. It was placed with its mouth downwards, and, when turned up, was found

to be filled with human bones, reduced to small fragments and ashes by a strong fire. The Urn itself appears not to have been strongly baked, and not improbably was only hardened by being placed within a surrounding fire: this supposition may be supported from the circumstance that, when found, it was covered externally with soot. This Barrow contained no other deposit.

" You will now permit me to make a few general observations on the Barrows in this part of the kingdom, and on their contents.—Stonehenge, near this place, whether considered as an erection for a place of religious worship (which is most probable), for a court of judicature, for a funeral monument, or for astronomical purposes, which different hypotheses have been maintained, may yet be fully considered, is generally believed, and, I think, may be satisfactorily proved to be a construction of the ancient Britons; and the surrounding Barrows may be regarded as the sepulchres of the chieftains, and their families, of this aboriginal race. On the opening of some Barrows, very near to Stonehenge itself, by

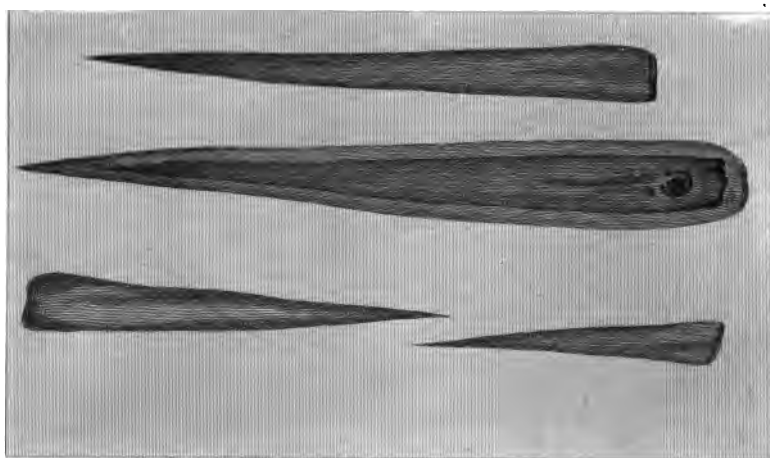


FRAGMENTS OF URNS.

Mr. Cunnington, chippings of the stones were found dispersed in them, which circumstance most fully proves their connection; and the thickly surrounding sepulchral tumuli argue strongly in favour of the hypothesis, that Stonehenge was erected as a religious place of worship.

"The contents of these Barrows are very various, but no Roman antiquities of any kind are to be found in them; we may then regard the most modern of these tumuli to be of the age of 1800 or 2000 years; but from their great numbers, and apparently greater antiquity of some of them, and their contents, when compared with others, it is impossible to conjecture the remote period of the erection of the earliest of them, since, if they are, as is most probable, the sepulchres of the chieftains and their families alone, many centuries, it is reasonable to suppose, must have elapsed between the erection of the earliest and the latest raised of these tumuli; this argument may well induce us to refer their era to the Celtic Britons, a race, whose manners, &c. were probably far diverse from those of their successors, the Belgæ, who are described by Cæsar and other authors. The Barrows contain, according as they possess the remains of either sex, sepulchral urns, spear-heads of a mixed metal, stone celts, flint arrow-heads, bone-instruments (vide Plate III.), beads of amber (vide Plate IV.), jet, glass, and stone, and many other articles. The amber beads were originally, and are now internally, wholly of a deep red colour, such as is now very difficult, if not impossible, to obtain; externally, from chemical de-

composition arising from moisture, or from some other unknown cause, the mode of the agency of which, even were the cause known, it might be difficult to explain, the amber has totally lost its colour, and presents to the eye an external opaque coating of a yellowish colour; this cause, whatever it may be, pervades in its effect the perforation throughout the bead itself. It may not be improper to add, that the figure of the bead (Plate IV.) presenting the appearance of the divided half of a spherical bead, is entire, being hemi-spherical only, with its perforation passing through in a curve in and out on its plane side; when originally strung, the convex side of this species of bead was consequently placed outwards. The bone instruments and the amber beads are represented of their real size. As iron is never found, it proves that the use of it was then unknown; gold ornaments are sometimes, but very rarely discovered, and from the great tenuity of the plate of this metal, it appears that it was extremely scarce amongst them; the plates, of whatever form, whether plane or convex, it may be inferred from a slender lapping over of the metal on the under side, were originally strengthened by corresponding plates of wood; in one or two instances small hollow cones, and globes, of the same metal, and like thinness, have been found, and which even yet have retained within their cavities strengthening cones, and bosses, of ebony: these and many other ornaments are too nicely worked to be regarded as having been formed by ancient British artists, and may be considered as bartered articles from the



Figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

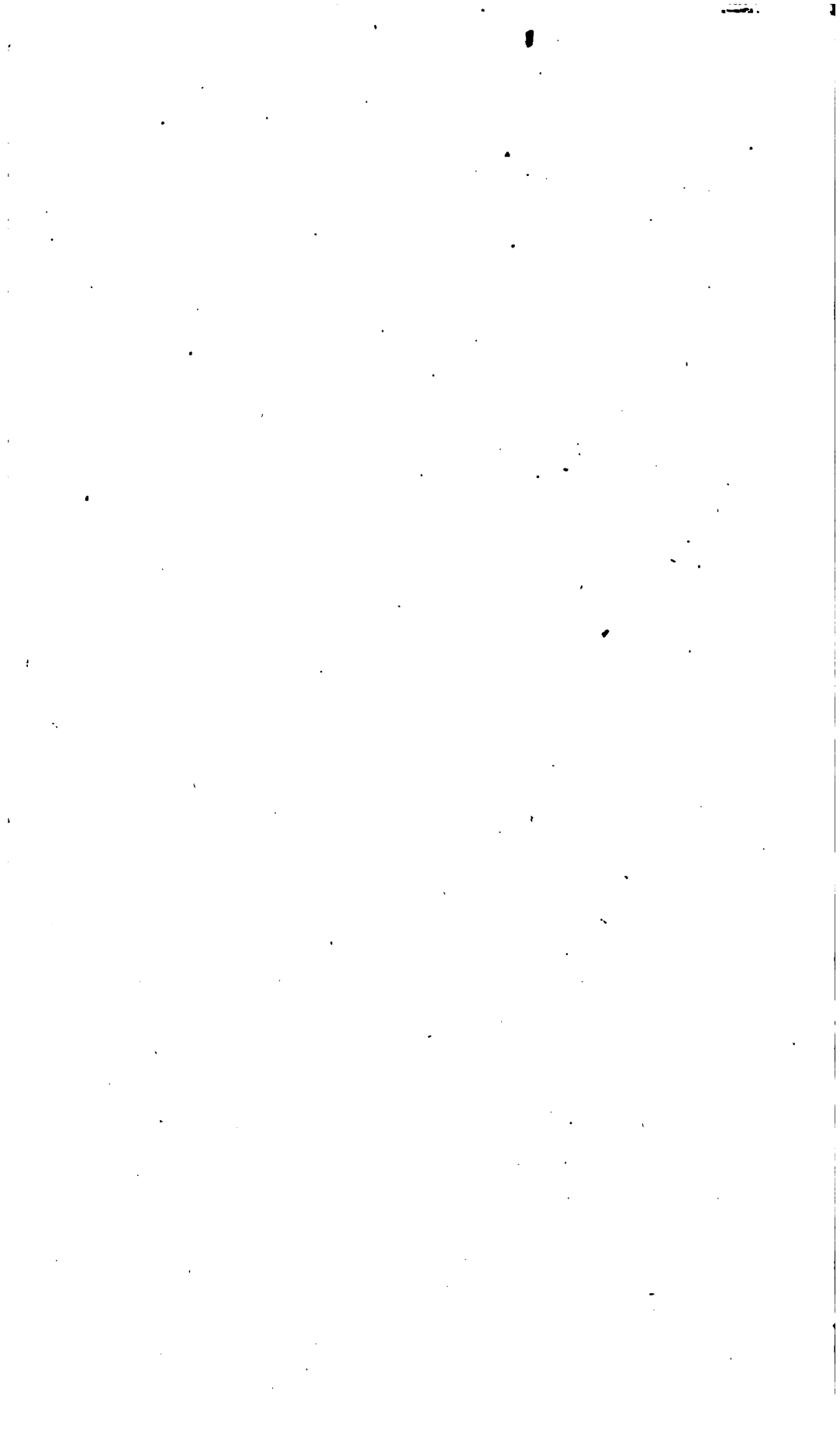
BONE INSTRUMENTS.

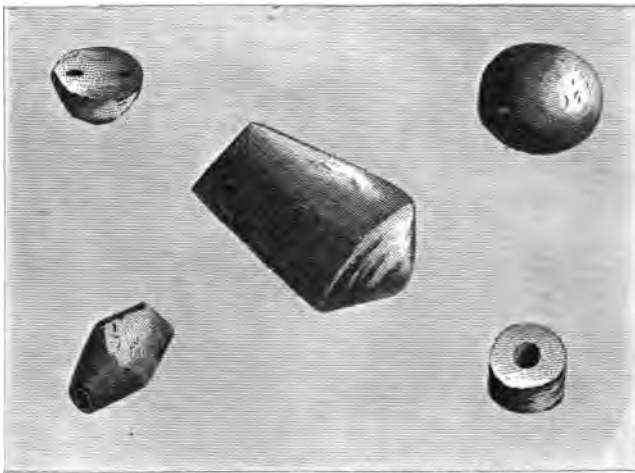
Phœnicians, or some other trading people, among whom the arts had made considerable progress, and whose vessels may have occasionally visited this country. The Urns in general appear of a rude form; some of them have undergone the action of strong fire, and others, from the circumstance that apparently they are hardened only by exposure to the beams of the sun, are regarded as the more ancient; in general also, the form of the latter is more rude, and the external ornaments are not so well done; the matter of which they are formed, appears also to differ; the urns which are well baked, and whose external form and ornaments bespeak a more recent formation, are made of a purer clay, but the unbaked urns, more rude in form and ornaments, and therefore considered as the more ancient, are formed from a coarser clay, much intermingled with small pebbles and grit. A small kind of urn is also found (denominated by antiquaries, for the sake of distinction, drinking cups) which is deposited with skeletons; these are always empty, and are generally placed either at the head or feet of the interred persons.

"You will now allow me to say a few words on the formation of the Barrows; on the manner in which the persons, and various articles, interred in them, are deposited; and on the method of opening them for the purpose of investigation.

"The stratum or vegetable soil in this part of the kingdom is thin, covering a very compact and deep stratum of chalk. The smaller Barrows are generally formed of the vegetable earth, skimmed

off from the surface of the surrounding ground; the higher Barrows are for the most part increased in height and bulk, by the addition of a stratum, of several feet in thickness, of chalk, and are usually surmounted by a thin covering of mould. The Barrows vary in height, from one or two to fourteen feet, and are usually of proportionate diameter. It appears, on the investigation of the Barrows, that the deposit was sometimes made in a cist, or grave, sunk into the compact chalk stratum, which is generally found to be about five feet in length, three in breadth, and one or two in depth; in a few instances, from the visible remains of decayed wood around the sides of the cists, it is proved, that the deposits made in them were enclosed in cases of wood; sometimes the deposit appears to have been placed on the level superficies of the ground, and the Barrow raised centrally around and over it; and at other times a discovery of the deposit has been made within the body of the Barrow. More often the human bones, ashes, and whatever articles accompany them, are found in a cist; therefore, in the investigation of a Barrow, although a deposit may be found in the higher part of it, yet the workmen should always proceed down to its floor, to discover whether or not there be a cist, as discoveries have been often made both in the higher and lower parts of the same Barrow. The persons interred have been more often burned, and their ashes deposited, as skeletons have not been so often found; when they are so, sometimes not more than one or two are discovered in a Barrow, oftentimes a greater





SPECIMENS OF AMBER BEADS.

number, but rarely so many as six or eight: they appear to have been lain within the Barrow in the form of posture in which they died, and no particular attention to have been paid as to their relative position with the cardinal points; their bones are more or less decayed, according as they are deposited within the moist mould or dry chalk; sometimes they are found in the latter in a remarkably fine state of preservation, as I have several times seen skulls fully entire, with their teeth and enamel not in the least decayed.

"Their bones in general prove, that this early race of men was of the modern stature, and only two instances have occurred to me, that any thing very particular has been observable in them: the first instance was a most singular conformation of the skull of a skeleton found in a Barrow opened in the year 1807; its great peculiarity consisted in the very short width of the os frontis between the superior margin of the orbits of the eyes and the coronal suture, so that, from the very high relative situation of the eyes, this person in his life-time must have appeared to have little or no forehead; the lower vertebra of the back bone, or the os coccygis, of the same skeleton, was also protruded backwards to a very extraordinary degree: the other instance occurred in a Barrow opened last summer, in which several vertebrae of the backbone of a skeleton were singularly conjoined by an ossification; the bones of this skeleton were also of an unusual size.

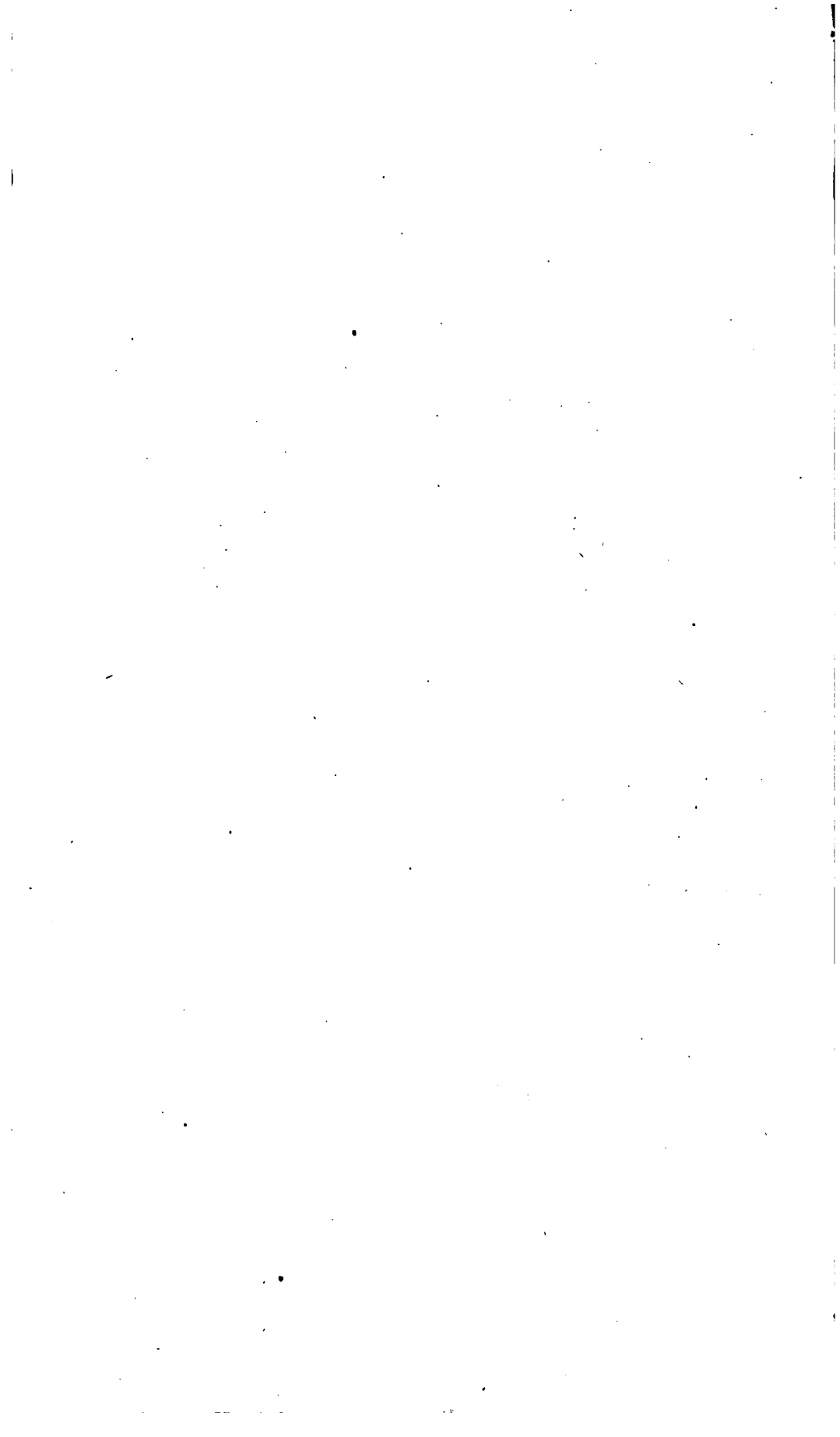
"The only appearance of system to be found on

the investigation of these sepulchral tumuli is the fact, that the deposit is invariably made in the centre of the circumference, so that a perpendicular shaft sunk from the apex, or supreme point, of the Barrow, and of a size proportionate to that of the Barrow, rarely fails of bringing to light its contents.

"There are often found dispersedly in the Barrows bones of animals, such as fragments of stags' horns, horses' teeth, fowls' bones, &c. these are found in small quantities only, and are probably some remains of animals sacrificed to the manes of the defunct at the time of interment. I have in my possession some fragments of stags' horns found in a Barrow opened by me in 1806, of so large a size, that they must have belonged to some species now extinct in these islands, probably the moose deer.

"I must now conclude this long letter with observing, in answer to those who urge the inutility of investigations of this nature, that, although such researches from the detached nature of the documents cannot be made the basis of system, yet they discover to us the state of the arts among a people inhabiting our country at a very remote period, and develope to us the modes of sepulture made use of by them; objects, the attainment of the knowledge of which is surely interesting to an inquisitive mind, which is usually more gratified in its acquisitions of the discovery of facts before surrounded with difficulties, presenting effectual impediments to explanation, or enveloped in the mists of time.

"Yours, &c. EDWARD DUKE."





CONINSBURGH CASTLE, YORKSHIRE.

THIS Castle, the keep of which is of Saxon origin, stands embosomed high amongst trees near a town of the same name, and at a short distance from the river Dun in the west riding of Yorkshire, and in the wapentake of Strasford. The town of Coninsburgh was by the ancient Britons called *Caer Conan*; that is, the city of a king, or the royal city. It was famous for the defeat of the Saxons by *Aurelius Ambrosius*, in the year 489, when *Hengist* their leader was taken prisoner, and, according to *Matthew of Westminster*, beheaded. The Saxons called this town *Coning Byrgh*, from whence its present name *Coninsburgh*. The Castle is of undoubted antiquity, and supposed to have been built by the Saxons, according to tradition by *Hengist*. It afterwards belonged to *Harold*, but whether in his own private right, or as king of England, is at this time uncertain. The Conqueror gave it with all its privileges to *William de Warren*, who re-edified it, and in his family it continued till the reign of king *Edward III.*; when *John earl Warren* settled it with other lands upon his mistress *Maud de Nereford* for life; and after her decease upon *John de Nereford* and his heirs male, or in default of such heirs on *Thomas de Nereford* and his issue male; which *John* and *Thomas* were his natural sons by the above named *Maud*. *Edmund de Langley*, earl of *Cambridge*, died seized of it in the second year of *Henry IV.* leaving it to his son *Edward*, then earl of *Rutland*, but afterwards duke of *York*; who

died possessed of this lordship by the name of the Castle and manor of *Coninsburgh*: leaving no issue, his estates devolved to *Richard* his nephew, son of *Richard earl of Cambridge*, his younger brother; from him it came to the crown, probably through *Edward IV.* where it continued for several reigns, till *James II.* granted it to the lord *Dover*. It became afterwards the property of *Edward Cook*, esq. and now belongs to the duke of *Leeds*.

The annexed description of the present state of these most venerable ruins is extracted from a letter addressed to the Editor of the *Gentleman's Magazine* for March 1801, by a gentleman who, in company with a friend, appears to have bestowed considerable pains in the investigation of this subject.

"The principal remains of this Castle consist of nearly the whole circle of outward wall, eight rounders by which it was strengthened, and here and there the foundation of the inner walls, with the strong tower, or keep, almost entire, though more than 1300 years since it was erected. The Castle is of an irregular but rather oval form, and measures at the foot on the outside seven hundred feet in circumference, surrounded by a fosse still forty feet deep from the foot of the walls, full of tall ash and elm trees.

"The entrance was on the north side by a drawbridge, the masonry whereof still remains; but now the fosse is here entirely filled with rubbish, forming

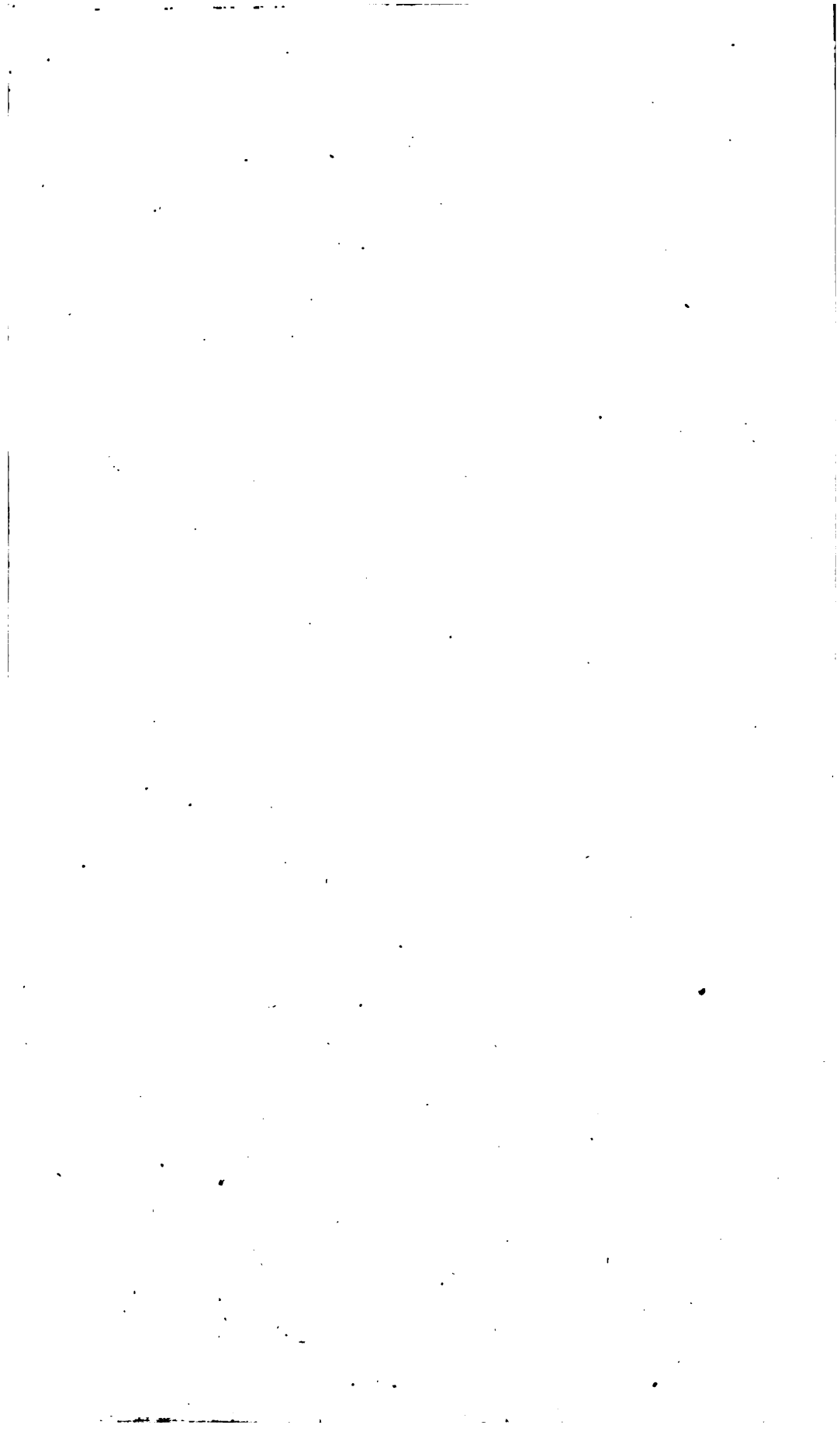


KEEP OF CONINSBURGH CASTLE.

a highway across. A covered way, ten feet wide, was formed by two walls brought to the edge of the drawbridge; that on the left is thirty feet long and joins one of the rounders; the other winds to the right for one hundred feet, where this covered way opens into the court or Castle yard, and then runs on as a main wall to the keep. Where the covered way terminates are the remains of a portal; its architecture and fragments of steps pronounce it to have been the entrance to some buildings, the ruins and foundation of which appear contiguous to it, and to the whole of the north and east wall, which were probably for the purposes of lodging the officers and servants of the governor or proprietor of the Castle, for store-houses, and other necessary offices. On each side of the tower there are steps reaching to the top of the walls. Through the bottom of the wall is a break, which from the symmetry of a remaining stone, perhaps was a loophole or sally-port; it must, however, have been but small, being in its present ruined state only six feet square. The greater part of the south-west wall is sunk with two of the four rounders by which it was strengthened; and from its reclining posture, it is conjectured it was undermined: one of the rounders particularly is sunk so low, that it is overgrown by the grass which surrounded it.

"The keep is a noble round tower strengthened by six large square buttresses running from the bottom to the top, at equal distances; eighteen feet from the ground, both the tower and buttresses

expand, sloping gradually to the width of four feet, so as to give greater strength to the base. The buttresses are not an exact square, but lessen gradually as they project from the tower. This tower is at the south-east end of the Castle, two thirds of it being within the walls which lean against it; the rest is itself an outward wall. The door of entrance fronts the south-west, and is twenty-four feet from the ground, ascended to by a flight of thirty-two steps about five feet broad, the masonry of which is different from that of the tower; wherefore Pennant concludes there was formerly a drawbridge from some wall to this entrance; but these steps are a more modern work than the tower, the rest of the Castle is also; because the remaining ruins and steps are evidently the same work, both, indeed, different from the tower, which is highly finished, the stones being much larger, and more closely and regularly arranged than those of the surrounding ruins. We would not pretend to differ with a man of Pennant's fame, but that it is clear he made a very superficial survey of the place; he states only four rounders, and eight are visible. The present wall opposite the door is at too great a distance for any kind of drawbridge from it, and no appearance or likelihood of any intermediate wall, or any holes, or place about the door, necessary for the fastenings, &c. requisite for a drawbridge; in the inside are recesses for massy bars; but it is observable, that neither machicolations, or portcullis, nor the mode of securing loopholes, seem to have been known by those who built





INTERIOR OF THE KEEP, CONINSBURGH CASTLE.

this tower. On a level with this door is a floor on which we enter through the wall, which here is fifteen feet thick, and at each buttress twenty-three feet: it seems to have been but one apartment, is circular (as is also the whole inside of the tower), and twenty-two feet in diameter; the wall quite plain and without any aperture whatever except the entrance. In the centre of the floor is a round hole resembling the mouth of a well; it is an entrance to a lower apartment of the same dimensions with that which we are now speaking of. Here again Pennant is in an error, when he says this dungeon is of a vast depth, and at the bottom a draw-well; for it has, time out of mind with the oldest inhabitant of the village, been so full of rubbish by the falling in of the upper floors and top of the tower, as to be but eight feet deep, nor is there any tradition of a well; but tradition says, from its bottom was a subterraneous passage out of the Castle. There have been two other floors, the first obtained by a flight of twenty-five stone stairs from the entrance passage, lighted by two loop-holes. At this room the wall is thirteen feet and a half thick, the floor entirely fallen away; the fire place is extremely noble, ornamented by a triple pillar on each side, with carved capitals, supporting a chimney-piece twelve feet long, now naturally ornamented with a profusion of the plant peltitory. Opposite is a large arched window, ascended to by three bold steps; it has a stone seat sixteen inches high on all three sides; near the fire place is a niche in the wall with a trough, perhaps

for the purposes of ablution; in another place is a door to a closet. Opposite the entrance is a staircase door to the apartment above, ascended to by thirty-four steps and the light of two loop-holes. This room has a fire-place supported by pillars, though not so grand as the former; also, a niche and trough in the wall, the niche differing from that below by being arched in the resemblance of a crown; also an arched window with steps and stone seats; the wall here only twelve feet thick.

"Those who visit the top of this tower are obliged to walk half round it from one staircase door to another, on a ledge which formerly supported the floor, scarcely nine inches broad, covered with weeds, and always moist and slippery; by the assistance of nails driven in the wall to hold by, it is not, however, so extremely dangerous to walk round the ledge of the first apartment; but at the second ledge, forty feet above the floor, in the middle of which the dark dungeon at that height is conspicuously dreadful, it is almost impracticable for grown people, and not many, perhaps, have ventured farther than the top of the second staircase. An enthusiastical love of antique curiosities, however, emboldened me to attempt it, followed by a friend, and highly gratified we were on gaining a door opposite the fire-place; here we found a small room decorated in the Gothic manner. It is of an hexagonal form, and contained in the wall and one of the buttresses, in length twelve feet, breadth at each end six feet, and between the two middle pillars eight feet; it is arched, and



CONINSBURGH CASTLE FROM THE VILLAGE.

ornamented with two cross arches supported on six pillars, one at each angle; on the two middle ones rests also a fifth arch, curiously carved, rendering the space more uniform. In the centre of each cross arch is a circular key-stone, but not both alike. Opposite the door is a large loophole, height six feet, the outside is but six inches wide, the inside thirty inches, the wall five feet thick; the triangular pieces on the arch surrounding it have been ornamented with various carvings, now much defaced. Against the wall under this window appears to have been some fixture. A circular aperture pierces each side of the buttress, thirty inches diameter on the inside, diminishing outwards to about twenty inches; the outward stone forms a quatrefoil; round the outside of each are eleven balls at regular distances. In this room are two niches opposite each other, about a foot and a half square, the top cut in the resemblance of a crown; one of them has a circle of small squares resembling diamonds round it, probably the addition of a later date; no trough or cavity in the bottom of either, but a small hole penetrates downwards in the wall at the back of each. The certain antiquity of this chamber, and the idea that here, perhaps, our warlike ancestors had offered up their prayers, or buckled on their armour or taken their repose, filled us with a pleasing awe and veneration, that was almost heightened to superstition by a charming

sound like an Æolian harp, which we both distinctly heard at several intervals, unable to conjecture how it was occasioned. On the left of the entrance is a door to a small closet in the wall six feet square, seven feet high, quite plain except a niche, neither trough nor hole; the floor on a level with the former. Encouraged by this reward of our boldness, we proceeded on the narrowest and most dangerous part of the lodge to the next staircase door; on the left of which is a winding passage to a sink: the loophole by which it was lighted is broken away, perhaps, by cannon, being towards a commanding hill; many other fractures appearing only on this side of the tower, give some weight to this conjecture. Twenty-five stone stairs carry us to the present top of the tower: the buttresses rise several feet higher; on one of them appear steps, in three others is a large arched alcove; in a fifth is a round place exactly resembling an oven, five or six feet in diameter and height, the mouth two feet square; it is on a level with the passage, which seems to have run round the tower. Projecting stones for supporting a floor still appear; the wall ten feet and a half thick, diminishing eighteen inches at every floor. The height of the three rooms is fifty-two feet. The remains of each buttress is eighty-six feet high, the main tower eight feet less. The mortar consists of lime, sand, small shells, and charcoal."



STONE CROSS, DUNDARY HILL,
SOMERSETSHIRE.

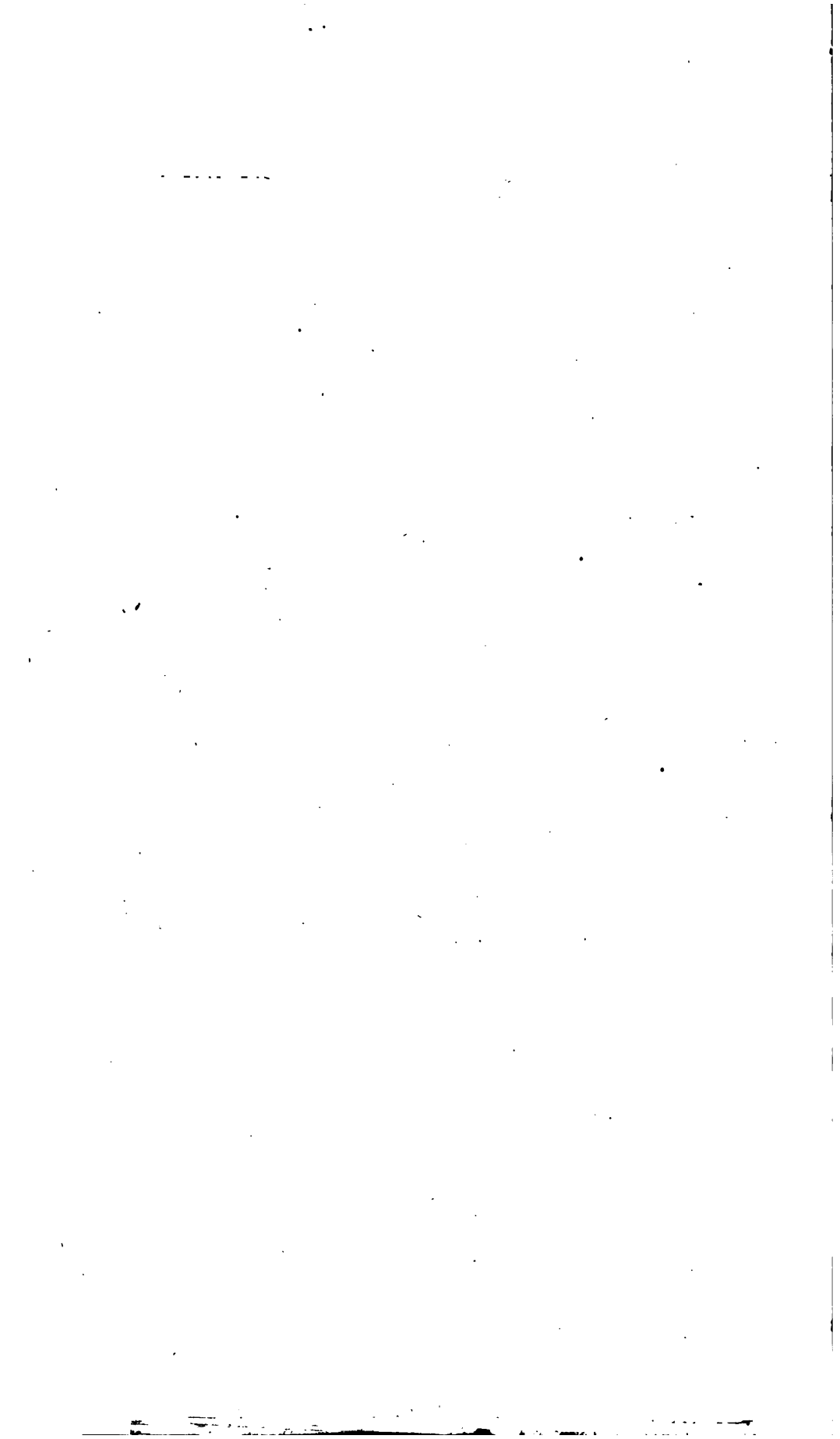
THE hill upon which this Cross is erected commands a great extent of country, rich in cultivation, and interesting from its various other beauties.

“ The bursting prospect spreads immense around,
And snatch'd o'er hill, and dale, and wood, and lawn,
And verdant field, and dark'ning heath between,
And villages embosom'd soft in trees,
And spiry towns by surging columns mark'd
Of household smoke, your eye excursive roams.”

Clifton in the valley forms a grand and striking object, as does Ashton Court, and the expanse of ocean which bounds the scene.

The Cross, from its elevated situation, affords a landmark for mariners. Its form is octangular,

and consists of a shaft, tapering as it ascends; the upper part is curiously ornamented, and nearly resembles a lanthorn; this is headed with a large stone, which is likewise sculptured; the bottom of the shaft is strengthened by four small buttments. It stands upon a large basement, with bold ornamented projections on four of its sides; the alternate faces have oblong recesses, filled with a pointed arch and two trefoil heads, having the appearance of a window filled up. On each side of the mullion is a shield; these shields probably contained the armorial bearings of the founder of the Cross, but they are now so injured by time, that no traces of sculpture can be discerned; the whole rests upon four steps, the lower one having a projecting fillet.



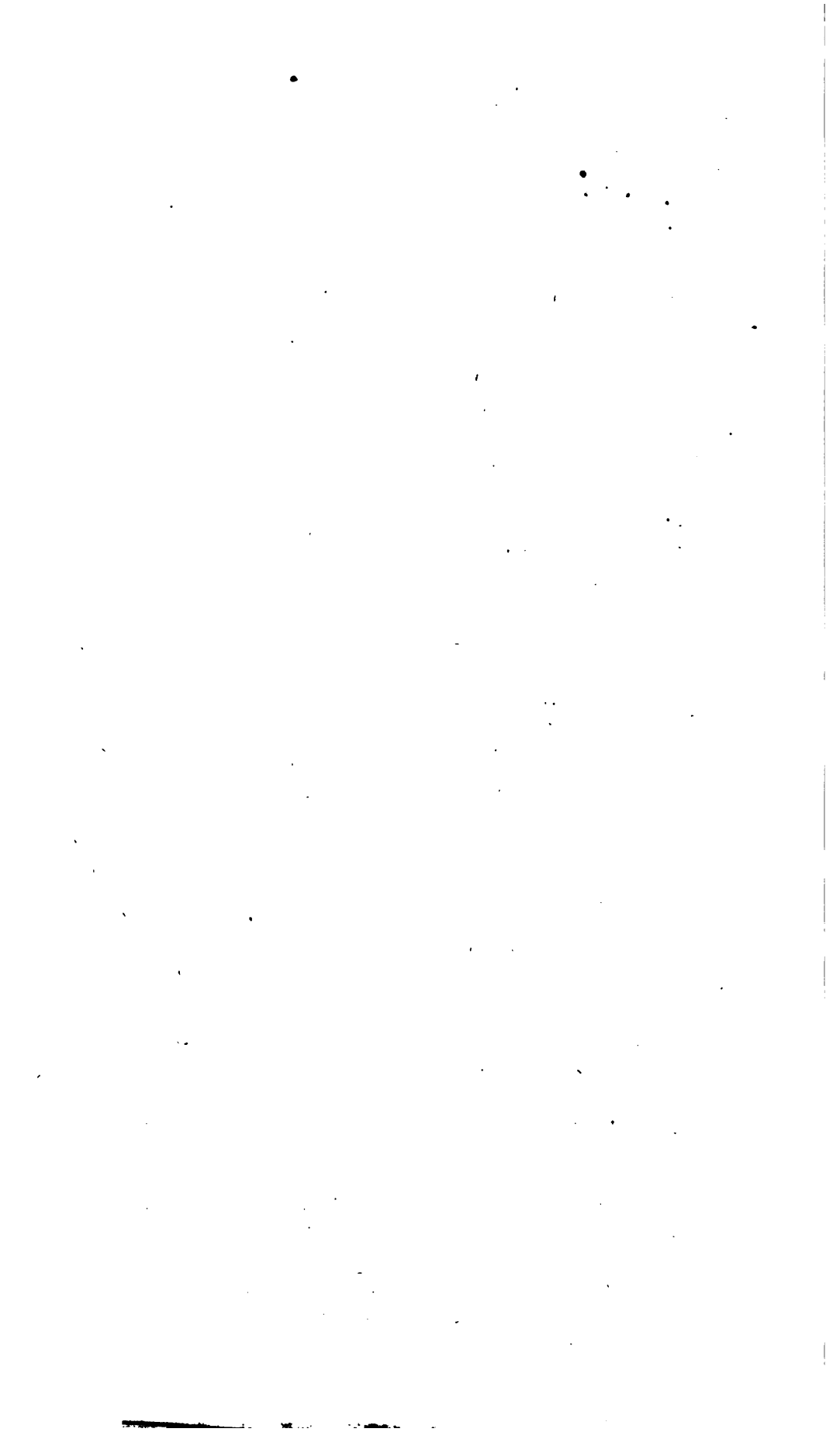


BISHOP'S TEIGNTON CHURCH.

DEVONSHIRE.

THE small village of Bishop's Teignton is pleasantly situated on a gentle ascent from the river Teign, and consists of a few mud-walled cottages, and some fragments of a palace formerly belonging to the bishops of Exeter. The church originally consisted of an aisle and chancel, divided by a tower, with a projecting circular staircase. A north aisle has since been added, the interior of which consists of six clustered columns with ornamented capitals, from which spring arches of an elliptical curve; the pillars which support the tower are square and of considerable thickness, bearing pointed arches enriched with the zigzag moulding: the church is in length about seventy feet, and in width thirty-six feet. The western entrance claims pre-eminent notice, as being a semi-circular and highly ornamented doorway of Norman architecture, perhaps the most perfect of

the kind that remains in this county. The arch which recedes, is supported on each side by two pillars with carved capitals, their bases are covered with earth; the shafts of the two interior pillars are sculptured with the zigzag ornament; the exterior moulding of the arch is indented with diamond work, immediately within which is a broad band of zigzag: the next circle of ornament appears to have been roses, and the interior circle is enriched with non-descript heads; the extreme height of the outer arch is fifteen feet, width twelve feet. The door within the porch on the south side of the church has also a circular arch but much smaller, and its only ornaments are figures kneeling under a band of rib work. The font belonging to this Church is very ancient, of uncouth shape, and sculptured with roses, foliage, and rib-work.





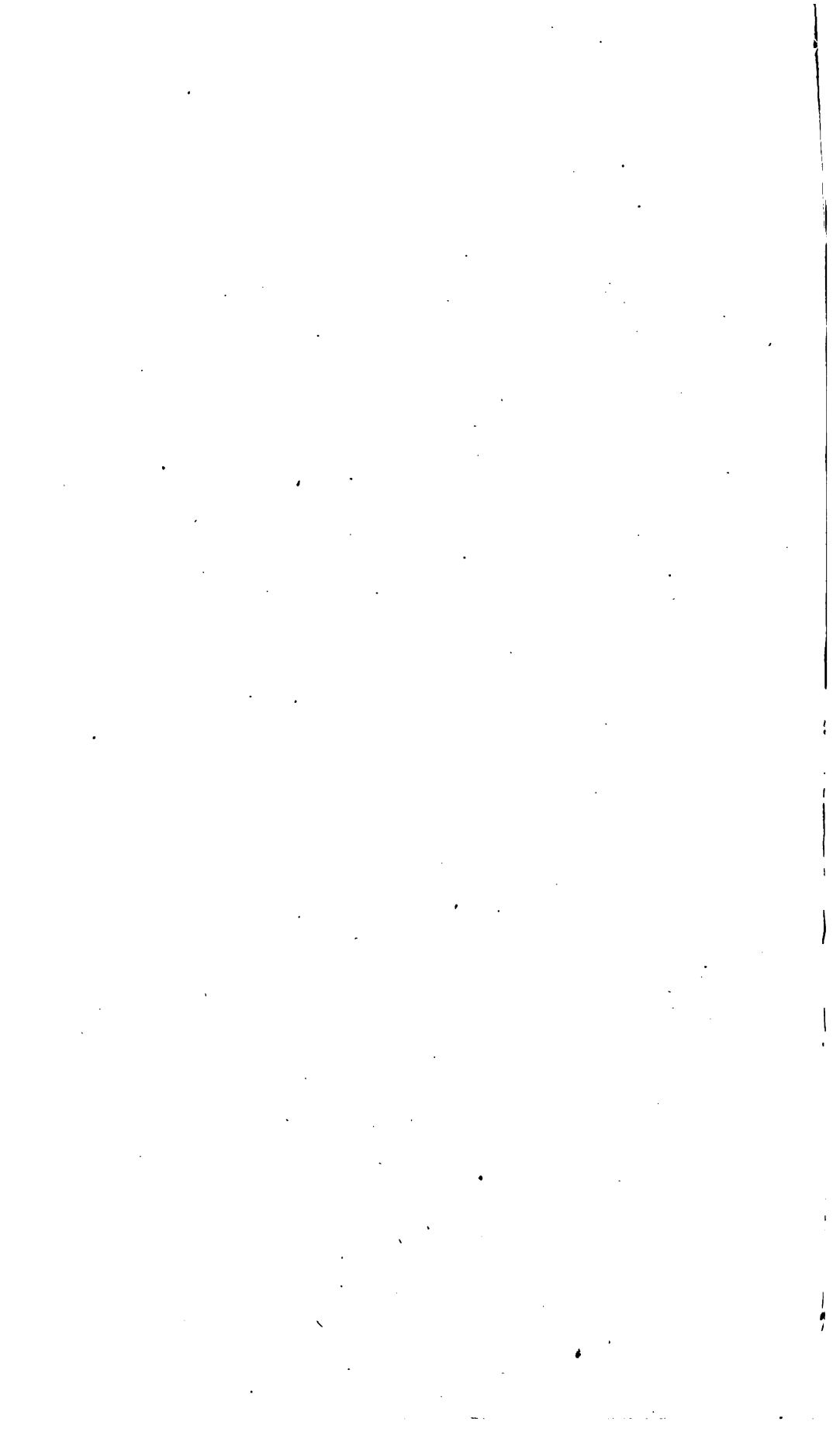
SOUTH DOOR OF BISHOP'S TEIGNTON CHURCH.

Bishop's Teignton, at the time of the Norman survey, was partly held by the crown and partly by the bishops of Exeter. The present possessor of the manor is the rev. Mr. Comyns, of Wood.

This parish has been remarked on account of the many roads which intersect it, and which extend to the distance of between forty and fifty miles, though the breadth of the parish is not more than three miles and a half, nor its length above four and a quarter.

Linridge, a subordinate manor to Bishop's Teignton, was, previous to the year 1640, possessed by the *Martyns*, from whom it descended to the *Lears*, baronets, whose heiress, lady Tipping, married Thomas Comyns, esq. This gentleman sold it under an act of Parliament to Dr. Finney, from whom it passed by purchase to John Baring, esq. and afterwards to John Line, esq. whose widow conveyed it

in marriage to the Rev. John Templar, its present proprietor. The ancient manor-house was a very large pile of building, said to have occupied an acre of ground; but the central part only remains. This, however, forms a noble mansion, having two fronts, and the rooms within it being large and commodious. One apartment, that was fitted up as a ball room in 1673, is still preserved in its original state, though the splendour of its decorations are faded by the lapse of time. The pannels are of burnished gold, the gilding alone of which cost the sum of 500*l*. The rooms contain some valuable paintings by Vander-velde, Vanbloom, and other old masters. The grounds are picturesque and finely wooded. The oak, the beech, the elm, the chesnut, the plane, and the walnut, all flourish with uncommon vigour; some of them, for the beauty of their growth are unrivalled in Devon.





DOVER CASTLE,

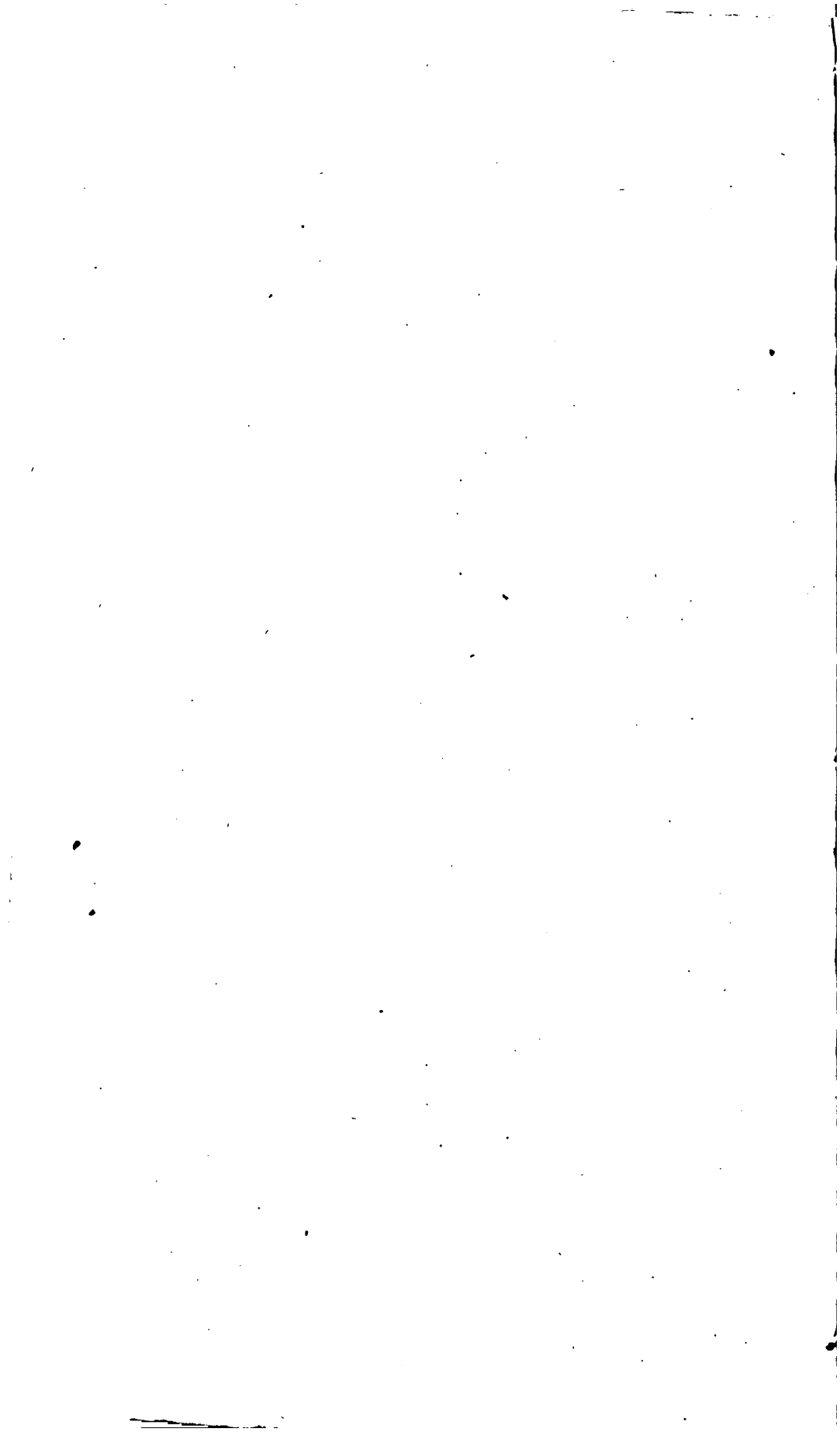
KENT.

IT is now generally believed, that the ancient Britons had a place of defence on Dover cliffs before the invasion of the Romans, notwithstanding historians attribute the foundation of the Castle to the latter; yet the natural strength of the situation must have rendered it a very obvious post for defence to the former; and its contiguity to an enemy's shore must have pointed it out as very necessary to be defended. That the Romans occupied the cliffs, and greatly enlarged and improved the fortifications, there is no doubt; as many remains of Roman erections are yet distinguishable: particularly part of a pharos or light-house, within an advanced circular work in the southern division of the Castle, which is built partly with Roman tiles intermixed with flint, its outward form octagonal but internally square, and at an earlier period considerably higher than at present. Near it are the remains of an ancient church, in which is still to be discerned Roman workmanship. The ancient parts of this Castle occupy an area of about six acres, in the midst of which stands pre-eminently conspicuous the keep or citadel. The other buildings of the Castle are very extensive, and erected at different times. Within the outer walls are included about thirty-five acres of ground: nearly the whole of it covered with erections, to describe, or even to name all which, within our limits is impossible.

They comprehend a great variety of fortification adapted for defence in ancient and modern warfare. All the parts of the work are connected with each other by subterranean passages and covered ways cut through the solid rock. The hills opposite to the Castle have also been fortified, and every other means employed to render the works impregnable.

Dover's white cliffs have been celebrated from the earliest period of our annals, their magnitude and grandeur exciting the admiration of all visitors. The views from the north turret of the Castle are unparalleled for beauty and extent. The whole breadth of the channel is distinctly to be seen, together with a considerable extent of the coast of France, including Dunkirk, Calais, and the hills between Calais and Boulogne. On the English side, the town, and singularly situated harbour of Dover strike the eye, with the North Foreland light-house, the Towns of Ramsgate and Sandwich, Richborough Castle, Reculver and Minster churches, intermingled with a vast extent of highly cultivated land. The interest of this scene is greatly heightened by the vicinity of the sea, though so far below, that

—the murmuring surge
That on the unnumber'd idle pebbles chafes,
Cannot be heard so high.



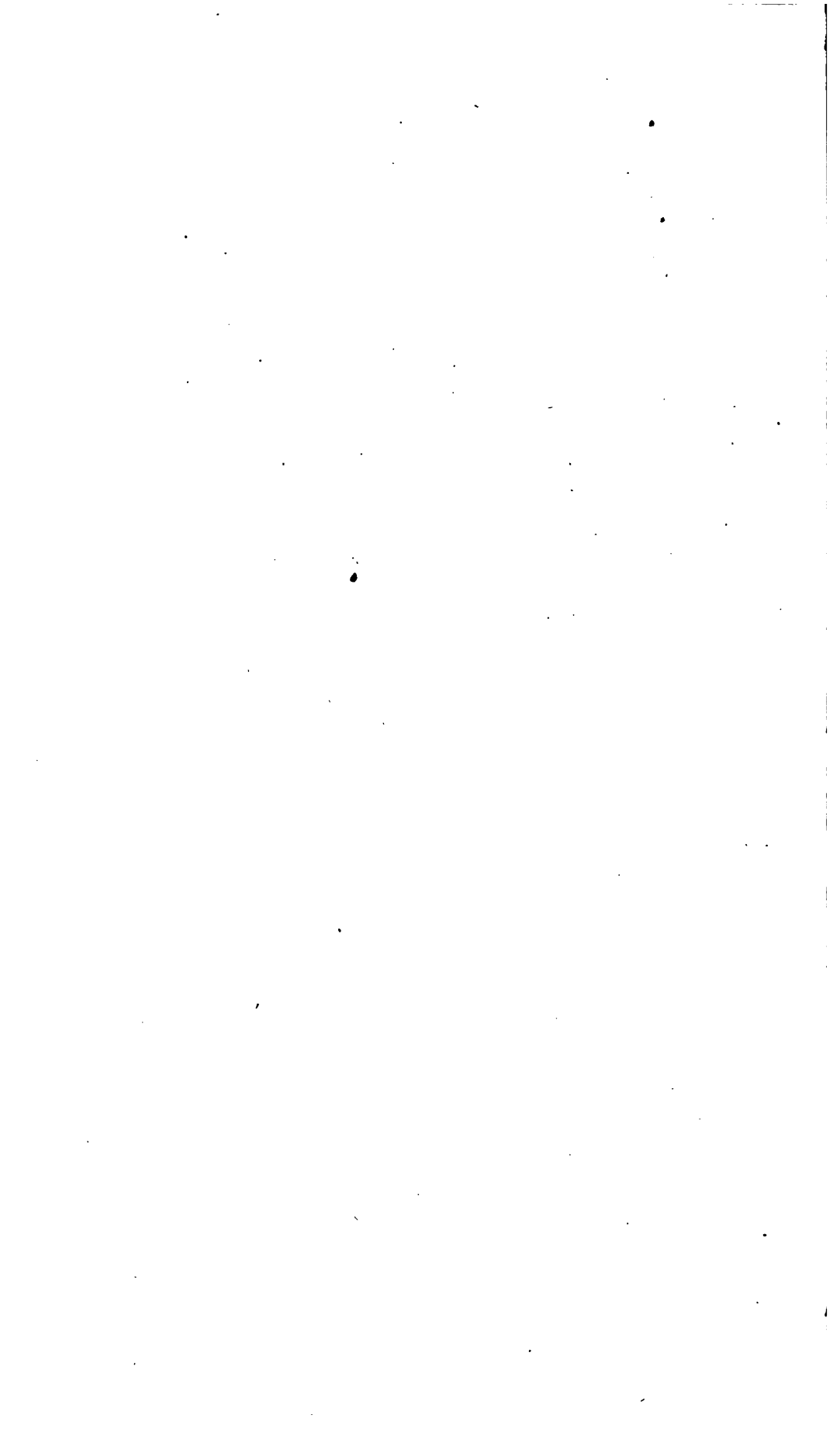


NORTH DOOR OF BIBURY CHURCH, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

BIBURY is a small village, near the banks of the river Colne, in the hundred of Brightwell's Barrow. The Church is dedicated to St. Mary, and is a spacious edifice, supposed to have been built upon a former foundation by the monks of Osney. It consists of a nave, chancel, and side aisles, with a tower at the north-west angle; the north and south doors are in the style of early Norman architecture; the former is represented in the accompanying plate. The arch is ornamented with two bands of zigzag, surrounded by a row of billet work; it rests upon a moulding richly sculptured, which is supported by two columns, with ornamented caps; the door has a trefoil head. On the north wall was a large painting of St. Christopher, now entirely obliterated: according to a monkish legend, the sight of an image of this saint was sufficient to preserve the spectator from violent or sudden death.

Bibury formerly gave name to a hundred; the ma-

nor was anciently possessed by the see of Worcester; but between the years 1125 and 1150 it was given to the abbey of Osney, in Oxfordshire; after which a controversy arose between the churches of Worcester and Osney, relative to its alienation; and reference was made to pope Alexander III. who deputed the bishop of Exeter to determine the dispute; when it was adjudged, "that the said church of Osney should hold and enjoy for ever the Church of Bibury, with its chapels and all its appurtenances, saving in all things the jurisdiction of the diocesan, paying therefore yearly in recompence 60s. to the church of Worcester, in the name of a canon, that the bishop should place there one canon at least twenty years old, and not infamous, who should follow the rule of the house, &c.; and lastly, that all and singular of the convent of Osney should offer up the same prayers for the bishop of Winchester as they did for their own founders and abbots."





ST. ALBAN'S, HERTFORDSHIRE.

ST. ALBAN'S is a considerable borough town distant twenty-one miles from the metropolis. It was first incorporated by a charter of Edward VI. but the forms of the original grant have been at different periods in many respects altered. The government is now vested in a mayor, twelve aldermen, twenty-four assistant burgesses, a high steward, recorder, town-clerk, coroner, &c. The first returns to parliament were made in the thirty-fifth of Edward I. The representation was afterwards interrupted till the reign of Edward VI.; since which the returns have been regular. Considerable improvements have been made at St. Alban's within the last twenty years; among which is a new road through the south east part of the town, by which some abrupt and dangerous turnings have been avoided; and by an act of parliament passed in 1804 many of the streets have been paved and lighted. A great influx of business is occasioned by the almost continual passage of travellers through the town; and employment is afforded to the poorer inhabitants by the establishment of two breweries, a cotton-manufactory, and a silk-mill: the last is on an improved construction, and promises to be very successful. Here are a town-hall, several free-schools, a market-house, and a market-cross. The cross is supposed to stand upon the exact spot where Edward I. had built one of those rich and elegant crosses in memory of his beloved

spouse Eleanor. St. Alban's is particularly remarkable for its venerable abbey-church.

The country in its vicinity presents a delightful scene, being richly wooded and enlivened by a great number of handsome residences, besides many seats of the nobility and gentry, among which is Holywell House, the residence of the dowager countess Spencer.

Verulam, from which St. Alban's derives its origin, was, according to Roman historians, of greater antiquity than even London itself. Under the Roman dominion it acquired the dignity of a free city. This honour was conferred on account of the assistance it afforded to the Roman arms: which attachment drew upon it the resentment of queen Boadicea, who with a large army of Britons, sacked the city and slaughtered most of the inhabitants.

A few fragments of the ancient walls are still to be seen. A comprehensive view of its primitive splendour may be found in Spenser's Ruins of Time:

High towers, fair temples, goodly theatres,
Strong walls, rich porches, princely palaces,
Large streets, brave houses, sacred sepulchres,
Sure gates, sweet gardens, stately galleries,
Wrought with fair pillars and fine imageries;
All those (O pity!) now are turned to dust,
And overgrown with black oblivion's rust.



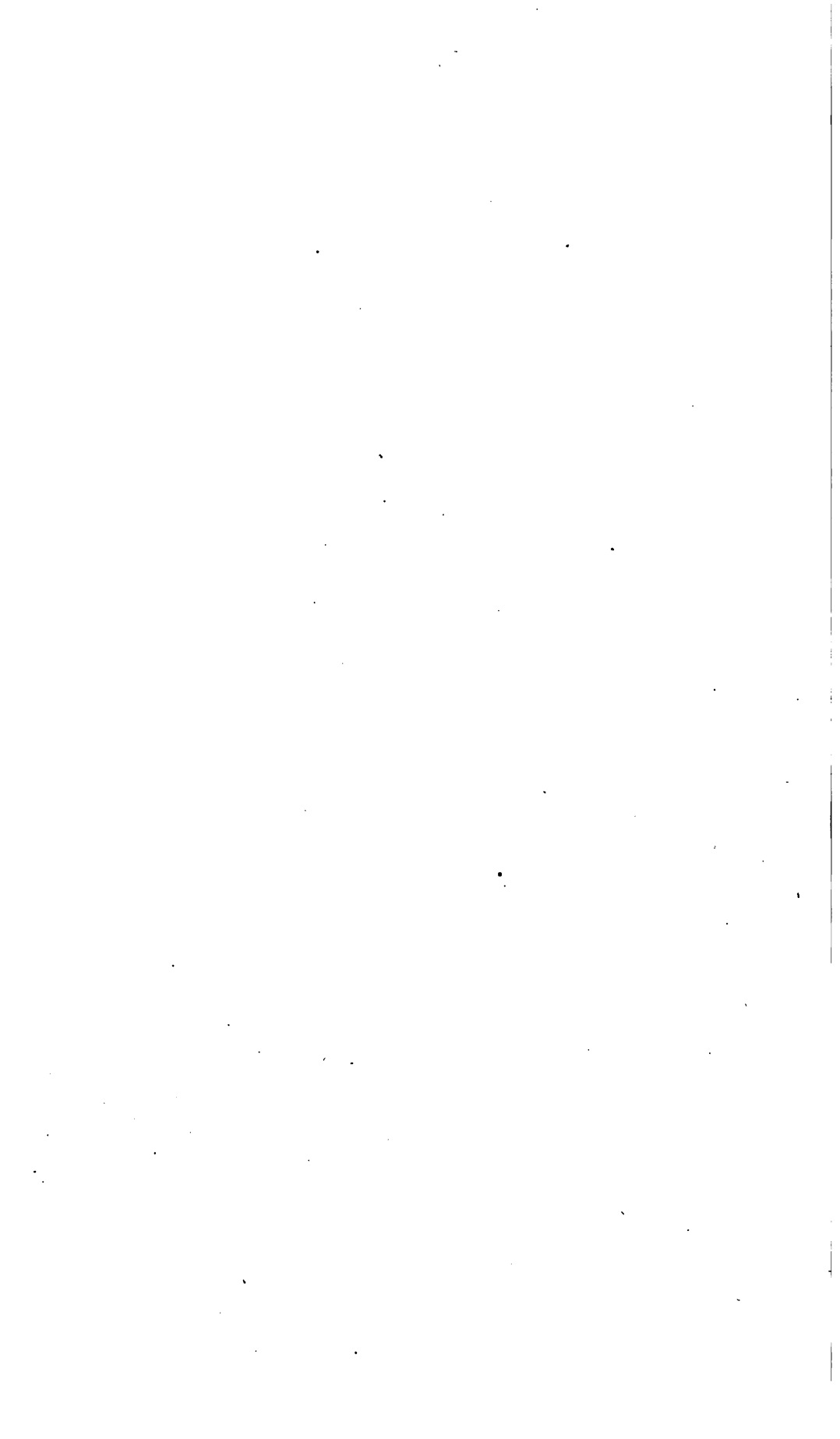
GREAT MARLOW CHURCH,

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

GREAT MARLOW is situated in a very pleasant part of the county of Buckinghamshire, near the banks of the Thames. It is supposed by Camden to derive its name from the chalk commonly called *marle*, "which" he observes, "being laid on the land hereabouts, communicates such new vigour to it, that the next year it is fit for tillage, and yields a double increase." Mr. Langley remarks on this passage, that the learned antiquary has erred both in his derivation and illustration of the name; for *marle* and chalk are two distinct substances and their properties opposite. Of the former, too small a quantity is found here to give name to a parish, and the Saxon name for chalk cannot be strained to this etymology. Marlow is called in Domesday Book *Merlaw*, which appears to me to signify a mere, or standing water, and this might then be the situation of the place; for near the town are some peat moors, in which stag's horns and other animal remains have been found; and these moors were probably standing waters at that period."

The manor of Marlow, previous to the conquest,

belonged to Algar, earl of Mercia, from whose son it was taken by king William and given to his queen Matilda. Henry I. who inherited the manor from his mother, bestowed it on Robert Melhent, his natural son, from whom, after various marriages, it became the property of Gilbert, earl of Clare. In his posterity it continued till the reign of Edward II. whose unhappy favourite, Hugh Le Despencer the younger, having married Eleanor, the heiress of the Clares, obtained possession, but soon after lost both estates and life. The attainder of the Spencers being reversed by parliament, their possessions were restored, and Marlow continued in this family till Isabel, daughter of Thomas, lord Despencer, earl of Gloucester, who was degraded, and beheaded at Bristol, conveyed it by marriage to Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, who dying in 1439, was succeeded by his son Henry. "This hopeful branch, says Dugdale, "was cropped in the flower of his youth, before the fruit of his heroic disposition could be manifested to the world, for he died at Hanley castle, in Worcestershire, June 11, 1445, being but





— CHAPEL IN THE HIGH STREET, GREAT MARLOW. —

twenty-two years of age." On the death of Henry's infant daughter, who survived him but a short time, this manor devolved to his sister's husband, Richard Nevil, afterwards created earl of Warwick, who became so eminently conspicuous for his conduct during the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV. that he was emphatically termed the king-maker. In the convulsions that ensued, the earl's property changed owners; for an act was passed in the third year of Henry VII. ordering restitution of all the estates of which the countess of Warwick had been disseized, with power to alienate any part of them. The meaning of this act soon appeared; for the countess was forced to convey the whole of her possessions in perpetuity to the king, and received the grant of Marlow, and some other estates, for life, in return. On her death it reverted to the crown, and was leased to different persons; but in the reign of Philip and Mary it was granted to William, lord Paget, for 1252l. From the Pagets it passed through several intermediate possessors to sir William Clayton, who purchased it in 1736, and in his family it still remains.

The Church is a large and ancient structure, consisting of a body and two aisles, with a transept

dividing it from the chancel; from the tower rises a wooden spire, erected in the year 1627. The altar is of oak, handsomely carved. The Church contains many monuments, but none particularly worthy of notice.

Marlow consists of two principal streets, in the form of a T, and three smaller ones. The high street is spacious, on a gradual descent, and furnished with some good houses. In the high street is situated the remains of the ancient chapel represented in the above plate: the inscription over the arch is nearly obliterated.

The old bridge over the Thames appears to have been of very remote antiquity. Part of this bridge was destroyed by the army of major-general Brown, in 1642, and the parliament ordered a county rate to be levied for its reparation. In 1787 this structure becoming ruinous and unsafe, occasioned an application to be made to the county for rebuilding it, but the magistrates not thinking the evidence of its being a county bridge conclusive, refused to accede to the request, on which the marquis of Buckingham proposed a subscription, and 1800l. was raised in the year 1798, when the present bridge was erected.



Engraved & Published by J. Grogan, May 1812, from a Drawing by R.H.

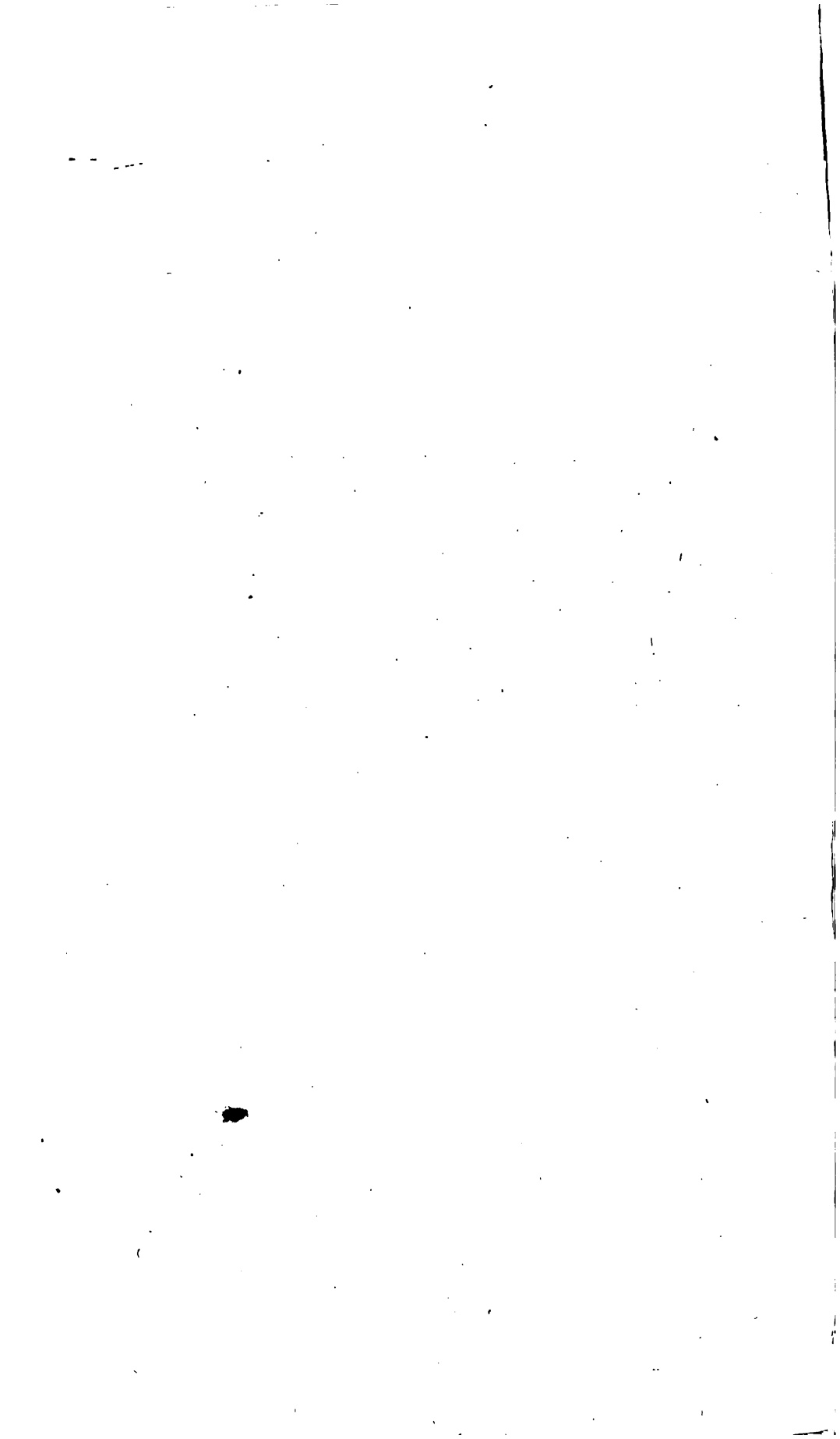
WHITBY ABBEY, YORKSHIRE.

IN the year 655 Penda, the pagan king of Mercia, having invaded Northumberland with a great army, Oswy, the king of that district, endeavoured, by large offers, to prevail on him to withdraw his forces; but finding both entreaties and offers equally ineffectual, and that he must have recourse to arms for his relief, he, according to the superstition of those times, endeavoured to secure the divine assistance by the promise of religious foundations if he came off victorious, and under that condition made a vow, that his daughter should dedicate herself to the service of God by a life of celibacy, and that he would moreover give twelve of his mansions for the erection of monasteries. This done, he engaged and defeated the pagan army, although greatly his superior in numbers, and their king Penda was slain in the battle. Oswy, in order to fulfil his vow, placed his daughter Ethelfreda, scarcely a year old, as a nun in the monastery called Hertescle, of which St. Hilda was then abbess, who having procured ten hides of land in the place called Straeneschalch, built there a monastery for both men and women, which was de-

icated to St. Peter, and governed by an abbess: this place was afterwards called Whitby. It was greatly enriched by the donations of Ethelfreda.

Burton, in his account of this monastery, says, "The building was begun in 667 for men and women of the Benedictine order, and though really founded and dedicated to St. Peter, and endowed by king Oswy, yet the honour is generally given to St. Hilda, who became the first abbess thereof, and is generally called St. Hilda's, after her.

This monastery continued in a flourishing state till about the year 867, when a party of Danes under Ingua and Hubba landed at Dunnesly bay, two miles westward of this place, and encamped on an eminence on the east side thereof, still called Raven's Hill; this name it is supposed to have obtained from the figure of that bird being worked on the Danish ensign, which was there displayed. They plundered and laid waste the country, and entirely destroyed this monastery, which remained in ruins many years, and was, in the reign of William the Conqueror, refounded by William de Percy.





DE LA PRÉ ABBEY, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

THE Abbey of St. Mary de la Pré, or Pratis (i. e. in the meadows), near Northampton, was a Priory of Cluniac nuns, founded by Simon de St. Liz, the first earl of Northampton and Huntingdon; which foundation, and all the lands given to it, as well by the said earl as others, were recited at large in, and confirmed by, the charter of king Edward III. in the second year of his reign, which will be found in the *Monasticon*.

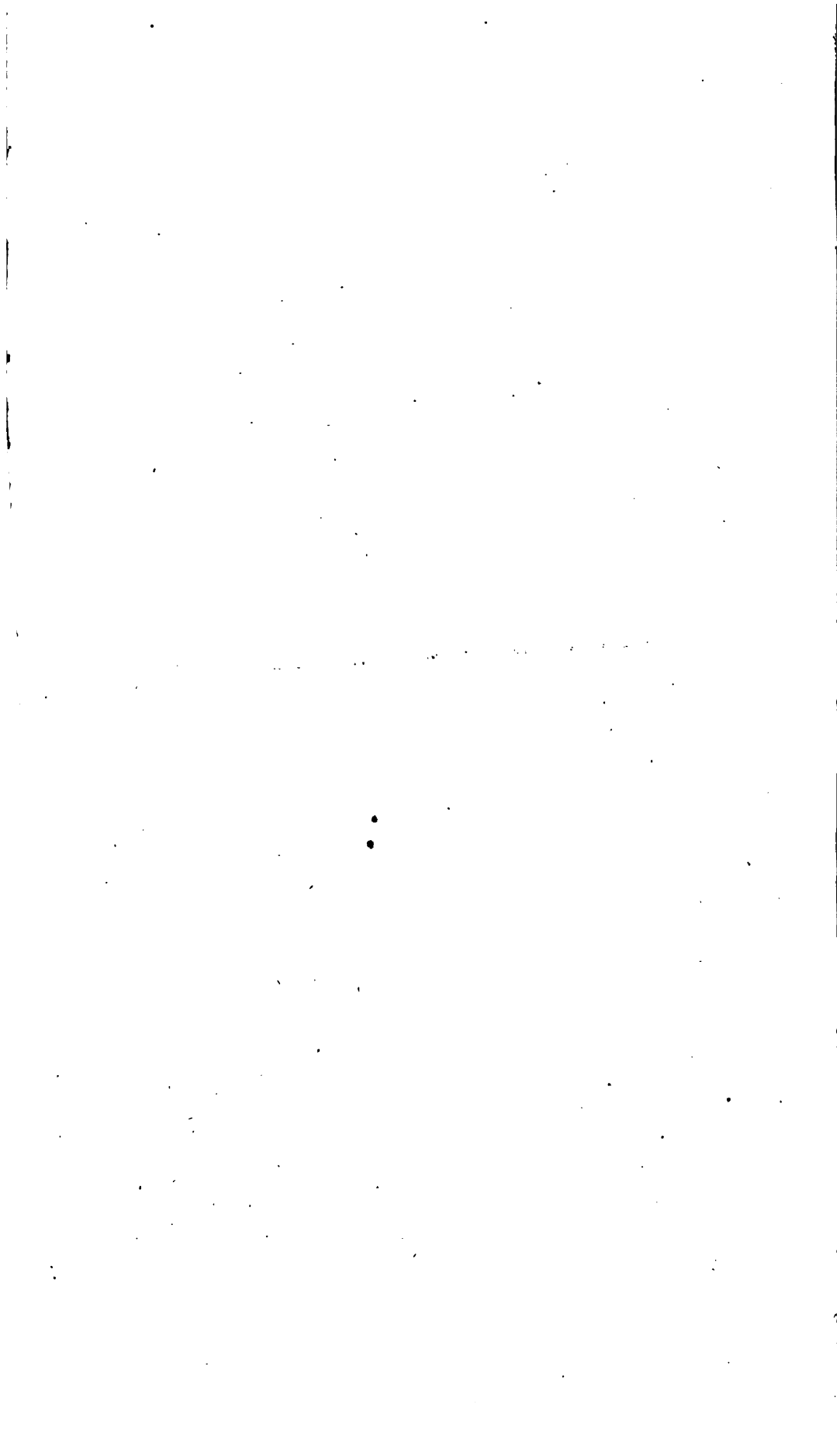
Milo Beauchamp, of Eaton, with the consent of Pagan Beauchamp, his heir, gave a rent of three shillings per annum to this nunnery, which the brethren of St. John's Hospital at Northampton had usually paid him, for certain lands called. Hirkale. William de Vipount also gave certain lands in Hardisthorpe to the nuns here; and Agatha, the widow of William de Albini, gave to these nuns four oxgangs of land, two in Brandstone, and two in Falclive.

At the dissolution, according to Dugdale, it was valued at 119l. 9s. 7½d. per annum.

This Abbey was a seat of the Tate's, who, in the time of James I. married a coheirress of lord Zouch, of Harringworth; it is at present the residence of the hon. Edward Bouverie, uncle of the earl of Radnor. The house stands in the meadows, one mile from the London road.

Considerable alterations have taken place in the building since it became a family residence; and almost the only external remains of its antiquity are to be seen in the annexed view. The gardens are extensive, and the grounds are laid out with considerable taste; a vista has lately been opened through the trees, admitting to the house a view of the venerable cross which stands in its vicinity.

In the time of Henry VI. there was a great battle fought on the hill without the south gate of Northampton; and many of the slain were buried in this Abbey.





NEATH CASTLE,

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

THIS ancient structure was part of the domains of Jestyn ap Gwrgunt, lord of Morgannive or Glamorgan. This chieftain having joined three other chiefs in a rebellion against Rhys ap Tewdwr, prince of South Wales, A. D. 1090, promised that, to make the union more binding, Einion, one of the chiefs, should marry Jestyn's daughter, provided he procured assistance from the Normans in prosecuting treason against prince Rhys.

Robert Fitzhammon, a near relation to the king of England, and a baron of the realm, was applied to, and he selected twelve of his adherents to undertake the enterprise. They and their army, in 1091, invaded South Wales, and laid the country waste in a merciless manner. Rhys, at this time ninety years of age, met the assailants upon the Black Mountain near Brecknock, and was slain in battle.

The treason having been so far fortunate, Jestyn kept his engagements with the Normans, but neglected to fulfil the pledge he had given to his fellow-traitor Einion, grew insolent in his prosperity, and treated his ally with disdain and derision.

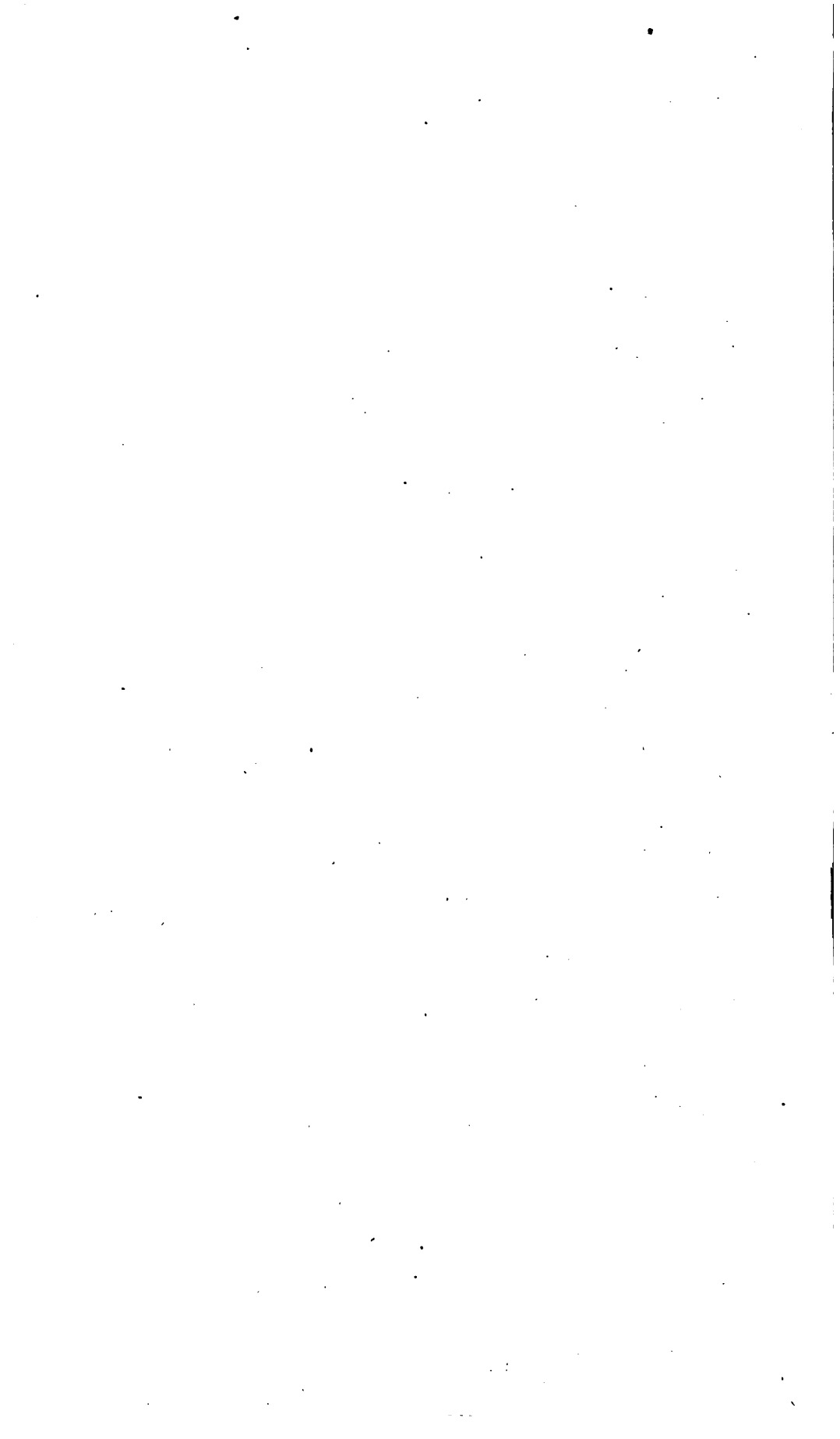
Einion resenting a conduct so faithless and ungrateful, posted after the Normans, and arrived at the sea-shore when they had already embarked. He waved his mantle as a signal, which they perceiving, immediately returned; and on inquiring the cause

of such an extraordinary invitation, received from Einion an account of his usage. He informed them at the same time that an easy conquest might be made of the country, as the neighbouring Welsh princes too much despised Jestyn's treachery to offer him any assistance. The Normans perceiving a prospect of obtaining a fertile country with facility, readily engaged in Einion's views; suddenly invaded, and easily dispossessed Jestyn of his territory.

Fitzhammon then parcelled out the domain, reserving to himself the principal parts and the seigniority of the whole: he then gave the rest of the province, to be held as fiefs under him, to the twelve knights who shared in the adventure; leaving the rough and barren mountains to the share Einion. In this manner were the lords marchers established in Wales; possessing in all cases, except the power of granting pardons for treason, the rights of royalty.

The lordship and castle of Neath were allotted to Richard de Granville, brother to Fitzhammon, who founded Neath abbey; and from whom descended the noble families of Granville earls of Bath, Grenville marquiss of Buckingham, and lord Grenville.

Very little remains of this ancient baronial residence except the wall, the picturesque situation of which renders it an object worthy the observation of the traveller and the painter.





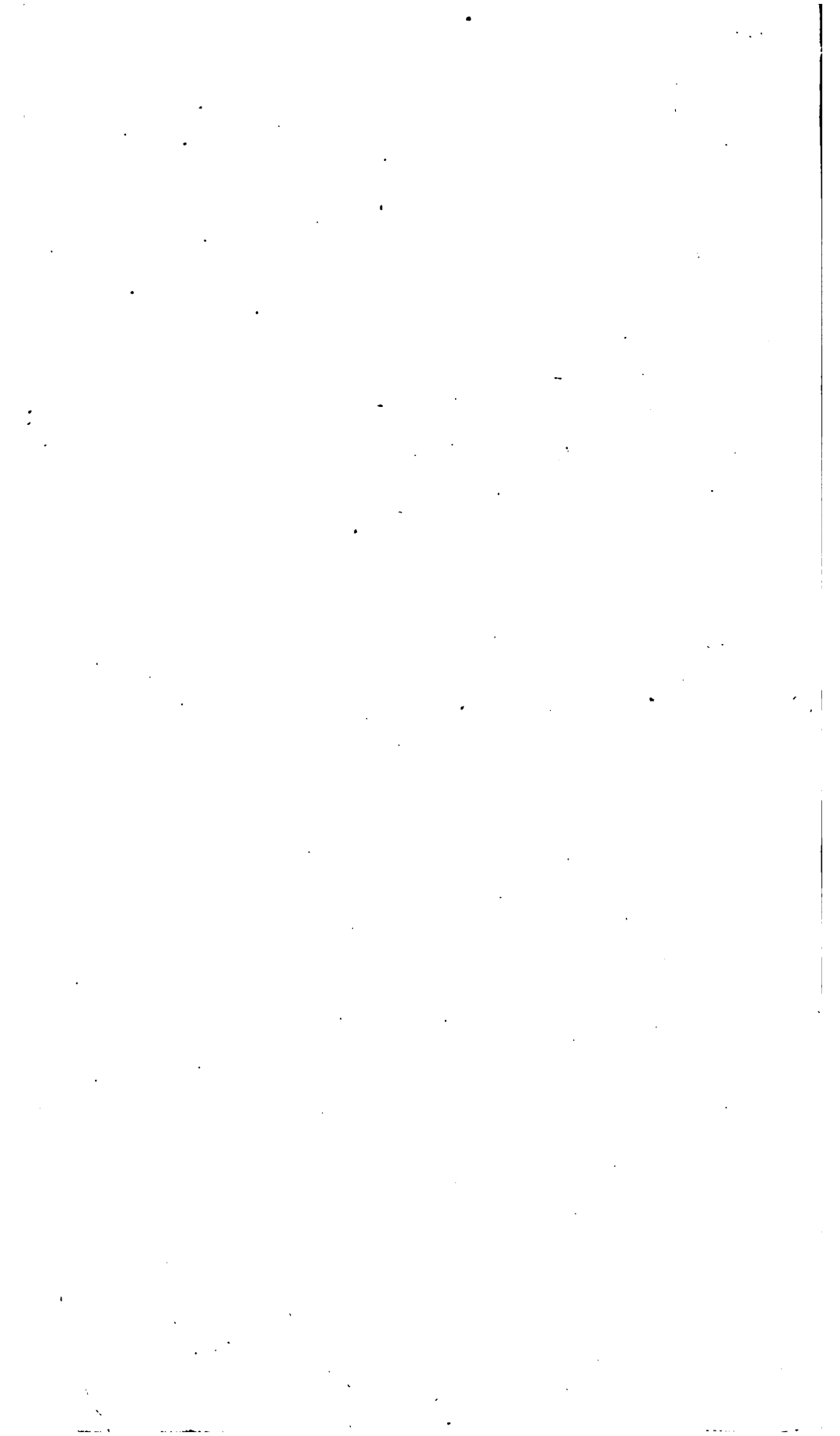
BERRY-POMEROY CASTLE,

DEVONSHIRE.

THIS magnificent fortress was erected by Ralph de la Pomeroy, who came into England with William the Conqueror; for the services that he rendered to that monarch in his expedition, he was rewarded with fifty-eight lordships in this county: his progeny resided here till about the year 1550, when sir Thomas Pomeroy sold the manor to Edward Seymour, duke of Somerset, from whom it has descended to the present duke. During the civil wars in the reign of Charles I. the Castle was dismantled, since which time it has been in a state of decay, and now presents one of the most picturesque and delightful views that this part of the country affords. Within the court, and even on the ruins of the walls, are trees apparently of forty or fifty years growth, in a state of high luxuriance; these are intermixed with a variety of shrubs, profusely scattered among the broken walls, composing a scene of great interest and beauty.

The Castle is approached through a thick wood extending along the slope of a range of hills, that entirely intercepts any prospect to the south: the northern side is enclosed by a steep ridge, covered with oak, so that the Castle appears entirely secluded in a beautiful vale.

Its form was originally quadrangular, having but one entrance, which was on the south side, between two hexagonal towers, through a double gateway. Over the first may still be seen the arms of the Pomeroy. Above the gateway is a small room, supposed to be the chapel; it is supported by three pillars and circular arches. The remains of the inferior or quadrangle are of a much later date than the rest of the building: this quadrangle was intended for a most noble structure, and though never completed, it cost the Seymours no less than 30,000*l*.





KENILWORTH CASTLE, WARWICKSHIRE.

THE august ruins of Kenilworth Castle afford an impressive example of the instability of human affairs. A fabric once the boast of pride, the seat of elegance, the strength of defence, is now become a mere heap of picturesque desolation. Of the apartments formerly graced with the presence of queen Elizabeth, when she visited her favourite Leicester in 1575, nothing now but the bare walls remain. The only habitable part is a portion of the gate house, built by lord Leicester in 1571.

The Castle, which is situated nearly in the middle of the county, five miles and a half from Warwick, about the same distance south east of Coventry, and ninety miles from London, was founded by Galfridas, or Geoffrey de Clinton, chamberlain and treasurer to Henry I. It did not, however, continue long in his family; for toward the end of the reign of John, it was garrisoned by the king, who expended much money in repairing it.

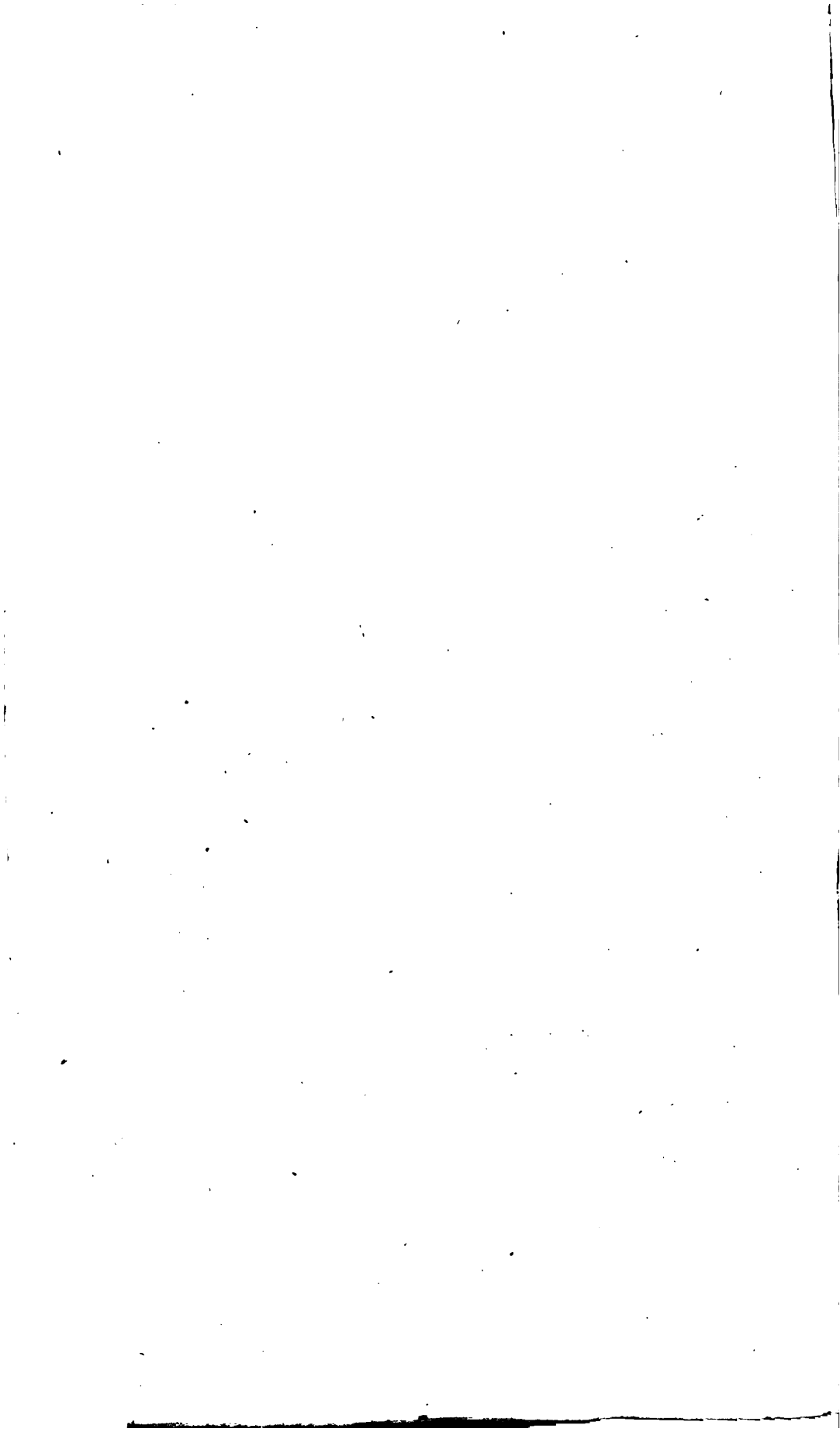
In the reign of Henry III. it was sometime used as a prison, and had twice justices appointed to attend the goal delivery. In the 20th year of that monarch, Gilbert de Segrave was made governor during the king's pleasure.

Henry afterwards granted this Castle to Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, and Eleanor his wife, during their lives. This earl, joining with the barons, was, with his eldest son, slain at the battle of Evesham; but the Castle was held six months against the king by Henry de Hastings, appointed governor

by Simon de Montfort, son of the deceased earl, he being absent in France, whither he went in order to solicit assistance to raise the siege. During this attack, the garrison defended themselves with great resolution, having engines which cast stones of an extraordinary size, and likewise making frequent and successful sallies.

The king, finding a stouter resistance than he had expected, turned the siege into a blockade; during which time, he assembled a parliament in the town of Kenilworth, in order to mitigate the severity of the penalties enacted by that of Winchester; whereby the estates of all persons who had taken part with the barons were confiscated. This he rightly considered would make those who had rashly embraced their party, become desperate. Here, therefore, was made that decree styled *Dictum de Kenilworth*; according to which, every person whose estates had thus been forfeited (Henry de Hastings, and some of the heads of the party, excepted) might redeem his lands on the payment of a pecuniary fine, not under two, nor exceeding five years rent.

On the first assembling of this parliament, the king sent a messenger with the offer of advantageous terms to the governor and garrison. His negotiation, however, was not more successful than his arms; for, although backed by the menaces of Ottobon, the pope's legate, then in his camp, they not only rejected these offers, but with a barbarity that disgraced their courage, basely maimed the messenger.





INTERIOR OF THE HALL, KENILWORTH CASTLE.

The person guilty of this breach of faith was likewise, and with great propriety, excepted from the benefits of the *Dictum de Kenilworth*. The king, greatly exasperated at this outrage, and tired of the blockade, resolved to storm the Castle.

In the mean time a violent pestilential disorder breaking out among the garrison, and their provisions being nearly exhausted, they agreed on certain conditions, to yield up the Castle to the king, unless relieved by a specific day. A messenger was, by permission, dispatched to inform De Monfort of this agreement; but before his return, the disorder increasing, they surrendered; Henry de Hastings, with the rest of the garrison, being permitted to go freely forth with their horses, arms, and accoutrements: they had also four days allowed them for the removal of their goods.

Bishop Gibson, in his edition of Camden, says, "Near this Castle they still find balls of stone sixteen inches in diameter, supposed to have been thrown in slings in the time of the barons' wars." It is more probable, however, that these balls were designed for the engines here mentioned; because their weight, supposing them only of the same specific gravity as Portland stone, would be upwards of two hundred pounds, by far too great a mass to be thrown from a sling by the strength of a man's arm.

After the siege, the king bestowed the Castle on his son Edmund, and his heirs. He likewise granted him free chase and free warren in all his

demesne lands and woods belonging thereto, with a weekly market and an annual fair.

In the 7th year of Edward I. Roger Mortimer, earl of March, held a tournament here, at which one hundred knights, and as many ladies, attended, who styled themselves the Society of the Round Table, from one at which they sat, to avoid disputes about precedency. Here also the unfortunate Edward II. having been deposed by his queen, was imprisoned, and during his confinement renounced his right to the crown. Hence he was removed in the night, by his brutal keepers, sir John Maltravers, and sir Thomas Berkley; and in an open field between this place and Warwick, set on the bare ground and shaved with dirty water out of a neighbouring ditch. Not long afterwards he was most horribly murdered in Berkley castle.

By marriage the Castle came at length to John of Gaunt, who added to it that part still called Lancaster buildings. His son becoming king of England, it again reverted to the crown; and so continued till the fifth year of the reign of Elizabeth; when she granted it to her favourite Leicester, who spared no cost in enlarging and beautifying it; for, at the expense of 60,000*l*. he added the gate-house, the gallery, Mortimer's towers, and Leicester buildings. This done, he invited the queen to an entertainment, the tradition of which still lives in the country; and we have scarcely any thing equal to it on record. One Langham, a person in office about the court, and who was present at the time, published an





LEICESTER BUILDINGS AND CÆSAR'S TOWER, KENILWORTH CASTLE.

account of it, in a "Letter," from which we shall abstract a brief sketch of her majesty's reception; the words between inverted commas being Langham's.

On the ninth of July 1575, in the evening, the queen approaching the first gate of the Castle, the porter, "a man tall of person, and stern of countenance, with a club and keys," accosted her majesty in a "rough speech, full of passion, in metre, aptly made for the purpose;" and demanded the cause of all this "din, and noise, and riding about within the charge of his office?" But upon seeing the queen, as if he had been struck instantaneously, and "pierced at the presence of a personage so evidently expressing heroic sovereignty, he falls down on his knees, humbly prays pardon for his ignorance, yields up his club and keys, and proclaims open gates, and free passage to all."

Immediately, the trumpeters, who stood on the wall, "being six in number, each an eight foot high, with their silvery trumpets, of a five foot long, sounded up a tune of welcome."

These "harmonious blasters maintained their delectable music," while the queen rode through the tilt-yard to the grand entrance of the Castle, which was washed by the lake.

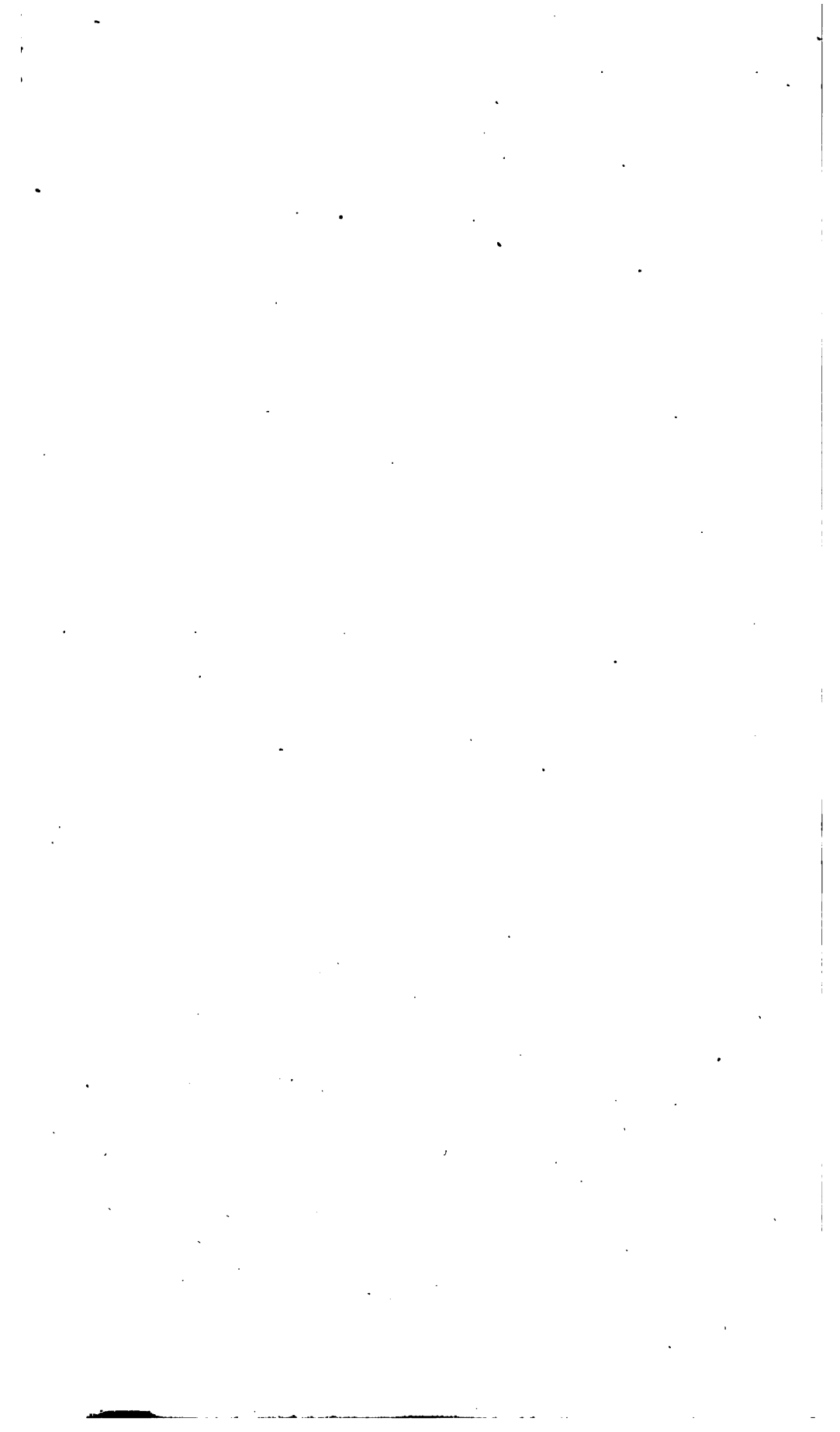
Here, as she passed, a moveable island approached, in which sat enthroned, "the lady of the lake;" who accosted her majesty "in well-penned metre," with an account of the antiquity of the Castle, and of her own sovereignty over those waters, since the

days of king Arthur: "but that hearing her majesty was passing that way, she came in humble wise to offer up the same, and all her power, into her majesty's hands."

"This pageant was closed with a delectable harmony of hautboys, shalms, cornets, and such other loud music, which held on, while her majesty pleasantly so passed into the castle-gate."

Here she was presented with a new scene. Several of the heathen gods had brought their gifts before her, which were piled up, or hung, in elegant order, on both sides of the entrance: wild fowl, and dead game, from Sylvanus god of the woods: baskets of fruit from Pomona: sheaves of various kinds of corn from Ceres: a pyramid adorned with clusters of grapes, "gracified with their vine leaves," from Bacchus; and ornamented at the bottom with elegant vases and goblets: fish of all sorts, disposed in baskets, were presented by Neptune; arms by Mars; and musical instruments by Apollo. An inscription over the gate explained the whole. Her majesty, having graciously accepted these gifts, was received into the gates with a concert of flutes, and other soft music; and alighting from her palfrey (which she always rode single), she was conveyed into her chamber.

Here the queen was entertained nineteen days; and it is recorded, that the entertainment cost the earl a thousand pounds a day; each of which was diversified with masks, interludes, hunting, music, and a variety of other amusements.





LUN'S TOWER AND GATE HOUSE, KENILWORTH CASTLE.

Among other compliments paid to the queen in this gallant festival, the great clock, which was fixed in Caesar's tower, was stopped, during her majesty's continuance in the Castle, that while the country enjoyed that great blessing, time might stand still.

Oliver Cromwell gave the finishing blow to this place. It was sold by the parliament; and the lead, with other materials, being removed, caused it rapidly to decay. The earl of Clarendon, however, to whom it now belongs, has taken measures to secure the remains of the buildings from farther depredations.

The same Geoffrey de Clinton, who as we have said, built the Castle, founded also at a little distance from it, in 1122, a monastery of black canons, or canons regular of St. Augustine, dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

For the redemption of his sins, Dugdale tells us, and for the good estate of king Henry I. (whose consent he had to it), and his own wife and children, Clinton endowed it with all the lands and woods that he had in the parish of Kenilworth, except what he had reserved for the building of a Castle and making a park, with many other lands and liberties; all which he enjoined his heirs to observe, on pain of his curse and God's wrath.

Geoffrey his son, and Henry his grandson, not only confirmed his gifts, but made considerable additions to the revenues of it, out of their own estates, the former granting them the tithes of all manner of provisions whatsoever, that were carried into the Castle.

There were many other benefactors to this Priory, whose lands and rents king Henry I. briefly reciting in his charter, confirmed, and granted the canons great liberties and immunities at the same time; as did king Henry II. insomuch that they had the privileges of court-leet; assize of bread and beer; authority to try and punish malefactors; freedom from county and hundred courts; free warren within certain manors, &c. paying to the king, his heirs and successors, 116l. 2s. 8d. per annum.

At the time of the dissolution, it was valued at 533l. 13s. 4d. per annum, above all reprises; which being included, the true value was 643l. 14s. 0½d. The house was surrendered by Simon Jekys, its abbot, and sixteen monks: these all had pensions assigned them in the 29th of Henry VIII. who granted the site of it to sir Andrew Flammock, a courtier of the time; whose grand-daughter and heiress brought it with her in marriage to John Colburn, esq. of Morton Morell; but he having purchased some horses that had been stolen out of the stables of the earl of Leicester, near the Castle, was frightened into a conveyance of his right to that nobleman, to whom queen Elizabeth had before given the manor and Castle.

It is now almost entirely demolished, there being only the gate and some small parts of the walls remaining; but their distances from each other, and their curious architecture, show that it has been a spacious and beautiful structure.



UPTON CHURCH,

BUCKS.

UPTON, in the hundred of Stoke, and deanery of Burnham, lies about three miles and a half to the north-west of Colnbrook, near Slough, which is a hamlet of this parish. The manor of Upton-cum-Chaveley, which had belonged to Merton Abbey, was on lease to the Barkers, in the reign of James I. It is now the property of George Edwards, esq. of Henlow, in Bedfordshire, whose family possessed it as early as the year 1735.

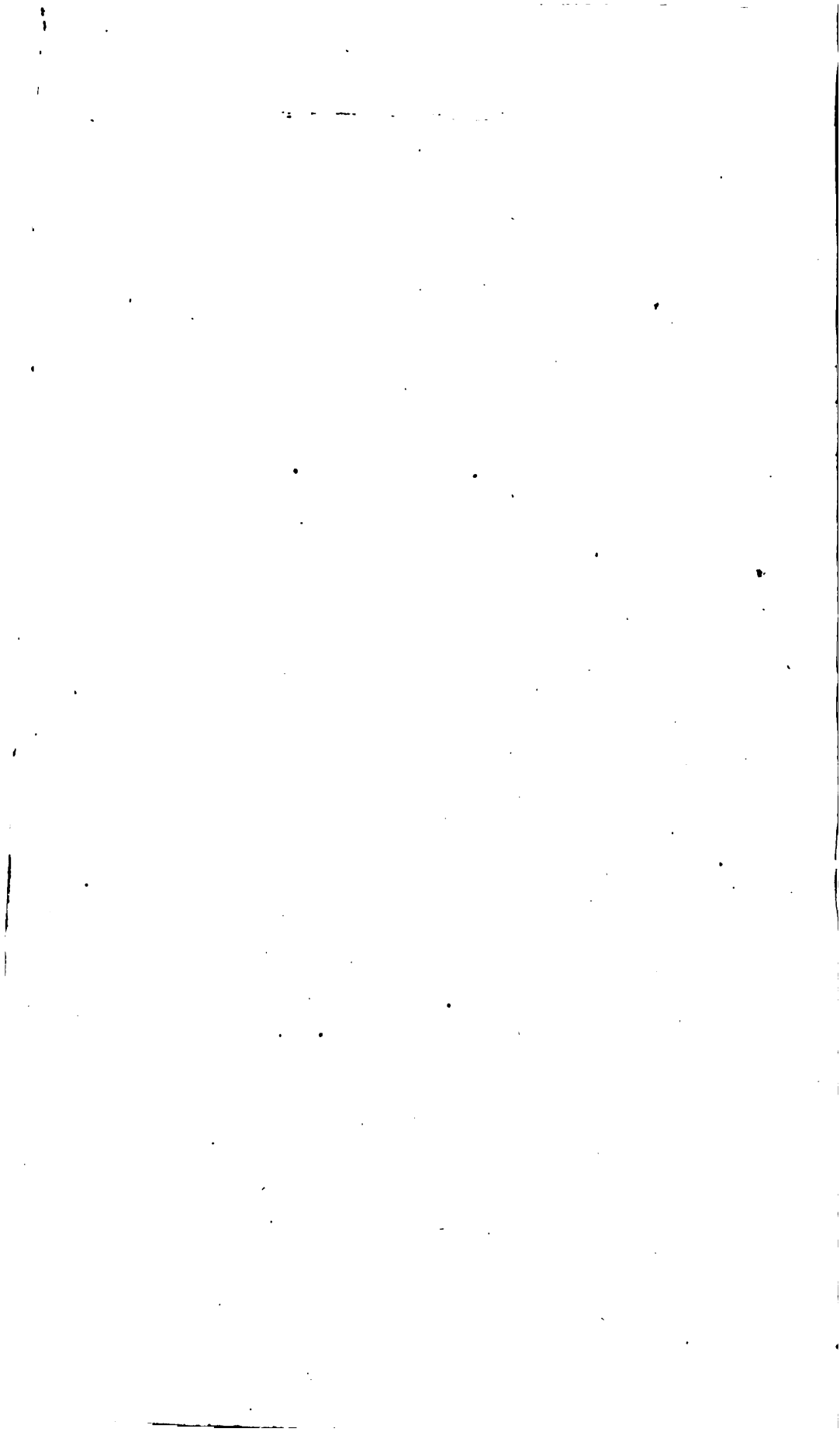
Upton Court, a manor farm, now the property of William Lascelles, esq. a bencher of the Inner Temple, was many years in the family of Lane, of which it was purchased by the grandfather of the present proprietor. In the parish Church, which is an ancient Saxon structure, are memorials of Edward Bulstrode, squire of the body to Henry VII. and Henry VIII. and others of that ancient family, who were of Bulstrode, in this parish : in the church-yard are memorials of the Lanes.

The rectory of Upton, which was given to Merton Abbey, by Perganus de Beauchamp, became the property of Eton College, by an exchange many years before the reformation : the vicarage is in the gift of the crown.

Near this place is Bulstrode, the seat of the ancient

family of that name. It became afterwards the property and residence of that infamous character, lord-chancellor Jefferies, who being then sir George Jefferies, knight, and chief justice of Chester, and described as of Bulstrode, was made a baronet in the year 1681. It has been erroneously supposed that Bulstrode was forfeited by his attainder at the revolution, and given to the earl of Portland; the fact is, that it was purchased by that nobleman, of Mr. Dyve, son-in-law of the chancellor, about the latter end of king William's reign : the earl, who had the chief superintendence of the expedition, which placed that monarch on the throne of these realms, was sometimes visited by his royal master at Bulstrode. After the king's death he retired wholly to this place, where he took great delight in improving his gardens, and where he died in 1709 : his son, who was created duke of Portland in 1716, was great grandfather to the present duke.

Bulstrode House was built in 1686, by lord chancellor Jefferies : the offices are the remains of an older mansion, which, it is probable, was built by the Bulstrodes. The park, which contains about 800 acres, exhibits a pleasing variety of surface, and is well wooded.



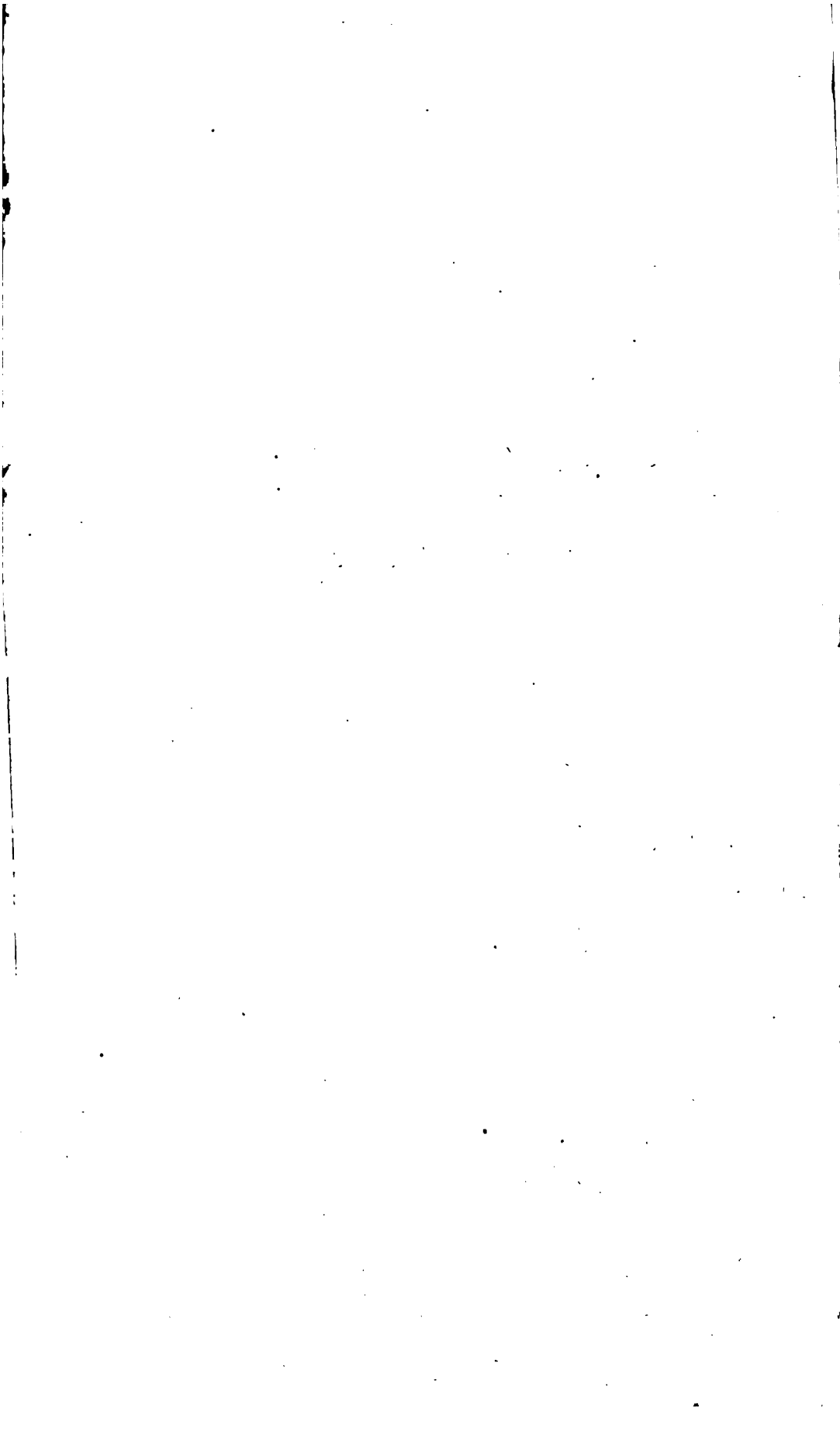


STOW CHURCH,
LINCOLNSHIRE.

STOW, though now but a small village, is an archdeaconry, its jurisdiction comprehending the whole division of Lindsey. It is about ten miles northwest from Lincoln, and is supposed by many authors to have been the ancient Sidnacester, though others have contended against this opinion. Mr. Britton, upon reviewing the controversies on this subject says, "The reasonings of bishop Gibson for placing Sidnacester at Stow, are the strongest of any hitherto adduced; and his conclusion, if not decisive, extremely plausible. Eadnorth, the bishop of Sidnacester, who died A. D. 1050, built St. Mary's, or the church of Our Lady, at Stow. 'Where then can we imagine,' says Gibson, 'a bishop of Sidnacester should so 'probably build a church as at Sidnacester? or 'whence should he sooner take his pattern or plat- 'form than from his own cathedral of Dorchester?' The see of Legecester, or Leicester, is concluded to have been where St. Margaret's now stands; and as

that is a peculiar, a prebend, and an archdeaconry, so is Stow. Besides, the present ecclesiastical privileges of this place are greater than any hereabouts, except Lincoln, and they have formerly even exceeded that. For that it was famous before Lincoln, and was a bishop's see, is beyond dispute; and it is a common notion in those parts, both of learned and unlearned, that Stow was the mother church to Lincoln."—According to Bede, Paulinus, after converting the Northumbrians, came into the northern part of the kingdom of Mercia; successful in preaching the Gospel here, he converted Blaecca, the governor of Lincologia, or Lincoln, and baptised many people of this district in the river Trent. Paulinus having established a kind of spiritual dominion, ordained a bishop; one of whose successors, as before observed, built St. Mary's, or the church of Our Lady, in Stow.

This Church is a large structure, in the form of a

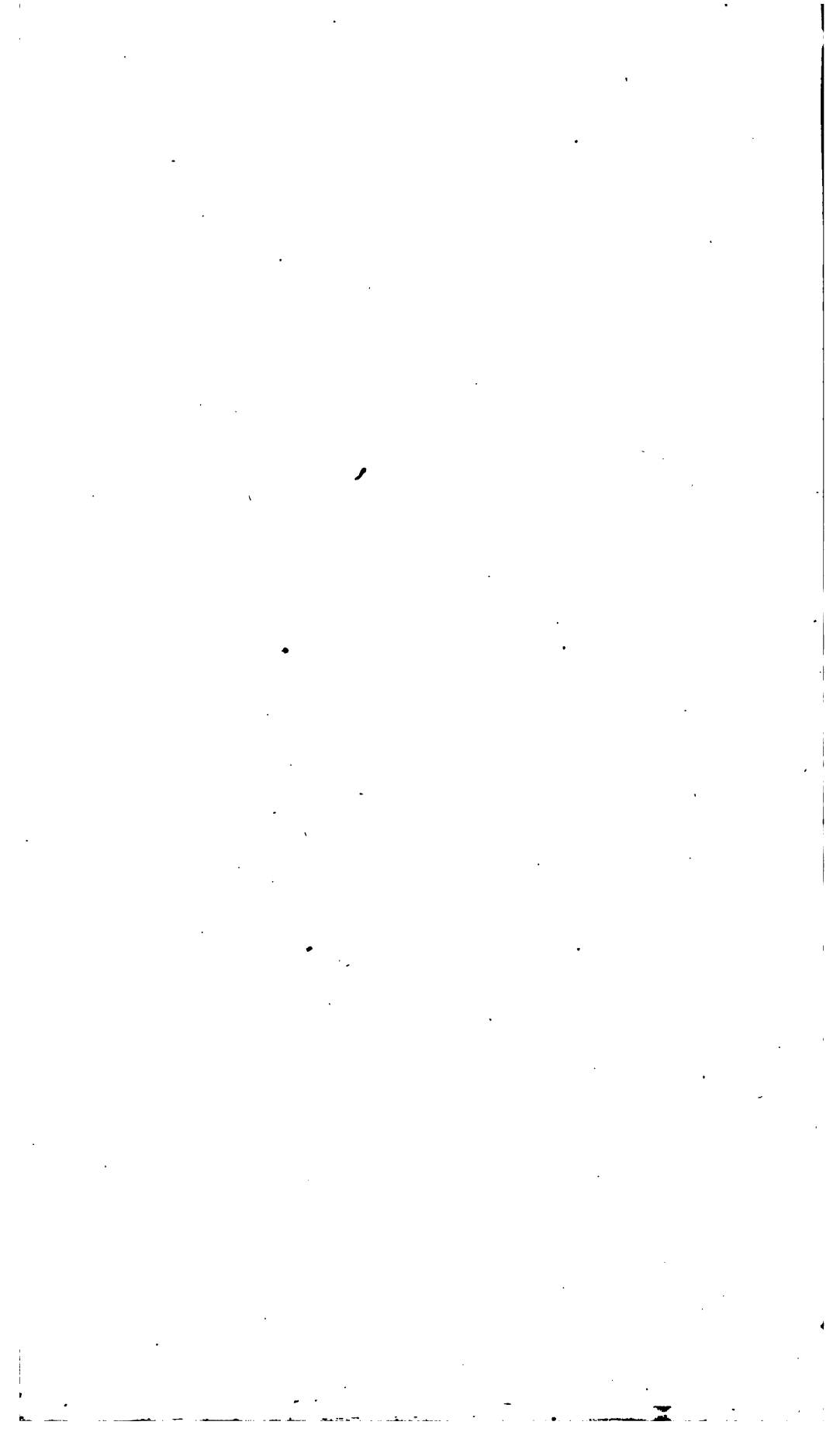




WEST DOOR OF STOW CHURCH.

cross; the exterior exhibits altogether an indifferent appearance, being built of ordinary materials: to conceal this defect, or to preserve it from the injuries of the weather, the walls have been, at different periods, covered with plaster. However, notwithstanding this unfavourable general appearance, some parts of the fabric are highly interesting to the antiquary. The western entrance is a fine specimen of Saxon architecture, the circular arches are richly ornamented with the mouldings peculiar to that age; on each side they were supported by three retiring columns, with sculptured shafts, some of which are now broken away. This door is six feet six inches in width, and seven feet in height: in the wall, on its north side, is a recess, with a cinque-foil head; in this probably stood a statue of the Blessed Virgin, to whom the church was dedicated. The south entrance, which is sheltered by a wooden porch, exhibits a more splendid display of Saxon ornament,

together with a massive grandeur that renders it peculiarly striking. The pillars that sustained this arch have long since submitted to relentless time: their places are now occupied by brickwork of many years standing. This door is six feet wide, and from the threshold to the impost seven feet three inches. On the north side of the church is a doorway of very inferior dimensions to those just mentioned, but the ornamental parts are equally well executed; the original aperture has been walled up, and a very small obtuse pointed opening left as its substitute; most of the arch is obscured from view by a formal porch, which is omitted in the accompanying Vignette, in order to afford a representation of the whole. The church has an embattled tower, that appears of more modern date than any other part of the building. This tower is a very plain piece of workmanship, contracting as it advances in height; it is supported by polygonal buttresses or pillars,

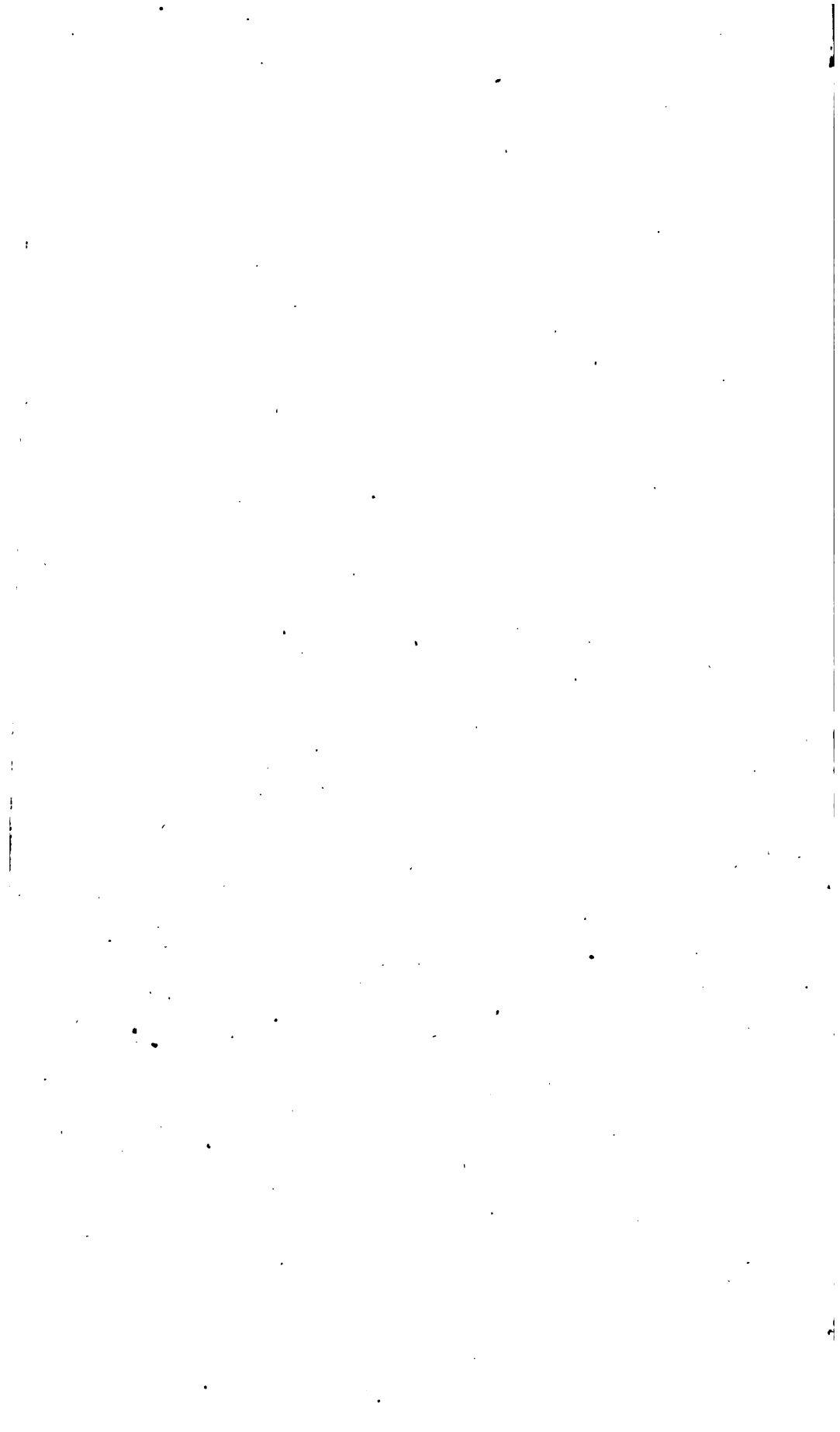




SOUTH DOOR OF STOW CHURCH.

built against the Saxon columns, with pointed arches in front of the circular ones; probably the original covering of this part was only a lanthorn, and required little strength to support it: when, however, a large heavy tower was to be erected, it became necessary to have a more substantial foundation; therefore the inner pillars, with their pointed arches, and the present tower, must be considered as coeval. The nave and transepts are without side aisles, as is also the chancel. The former have plain flat walls, without ornament; the latter has a circular-headed arcade, running along both sides and the east end; these have been supported by circular columns; few of them are now remaining: the east end contains eight recesses, seven of which are of one size; that at the north-east corner is considerably smaller: the arches are carved with a zigzag frieze, excepting one near the centre, which is ornamented with embossments; on the north side are thirteen recesses, and

on the south fourteen, making in the whole thirty-five. Against each side-wall are two clusters of columns, which are continued above the tops of the lower windows, and are surmounted with Saxon capitals: these have given rise to a conjecture, that they once supported a stone vaulting, but no traces of this exist; nor is there any appearance of work of any kind having been attached to the walls above these pillars: it is more probable, that the capitals once formed corbels for a roof of timber; for as the walls are composed of bad materials, and strengthened only with external buttments, projecting but a few inches from them, it may be fairly concluded that they never were sufficiently strong to support a roof of stone. The chancel is lighted on each side by three fine circular-headed windows, the two end ones on the south side are enriched with a bold embattled frieze; that in the middle is surrounded by a zigzag; those on the north side are exactly the





CHANCEL OF STOW CHURCH.

reverse, the middle one being embattled, and the two others ornamented with the zigzag moulding, so that, in traversing round, they become alternate. The east window is pointed, the upper part pierced with three quartrefoils, the lower divided into three lights by two very clumsy mullions. Against the south wall is a small monument, with this inscription:

"Neare unto this place lyeth buried the bodyes of Mr. Thos. Holbech, that sometyme dwelt in Stowe Parke, with Anne his wife, daughter of Anthony Yoxley, of Mellis, Esq. which said Anne deceased the 7th day of Sept. An. Dom. 1581, and the sd. Thos. deced. the 16th day of Aprill, 1591. And they left issue one only son, named Edward."

On the floor is an ancient monument of coffin shape, with a half bust in a circular excavation; round the edge, in a border, are these letters:

† ALLEN - - - - STOR
N - ERU - - ID

Two or three monuments of a similar kind lie in different parts of the church, but their inscriptions are totally obliterated. Against the pillar that supports the tower on the north-east corner is a plate of copper or brass, on which is engraved as follows:

"ASPICE, RESPICE, PROSPICE.

"In this channell lyeth ye bodies of Richard Burgh, of Stowe-hall, Esq. and Anne his wife, descended fm. the anct. & noble familie of the Lord Burgh, Baron of Gainsborough, & next heyr male of that familie; & the sd. Ane was the eldest daughter of Anthonie Dillington, of Knighton, in ye Isle of Wight, Esq.; had 4 sons, viz. that noble and valiant soldyer Sir John Burgh, Collonel Gen'rall of his Majo. forces to the Isle of Rhe, in France, where he was slaine, A. D. 1637."

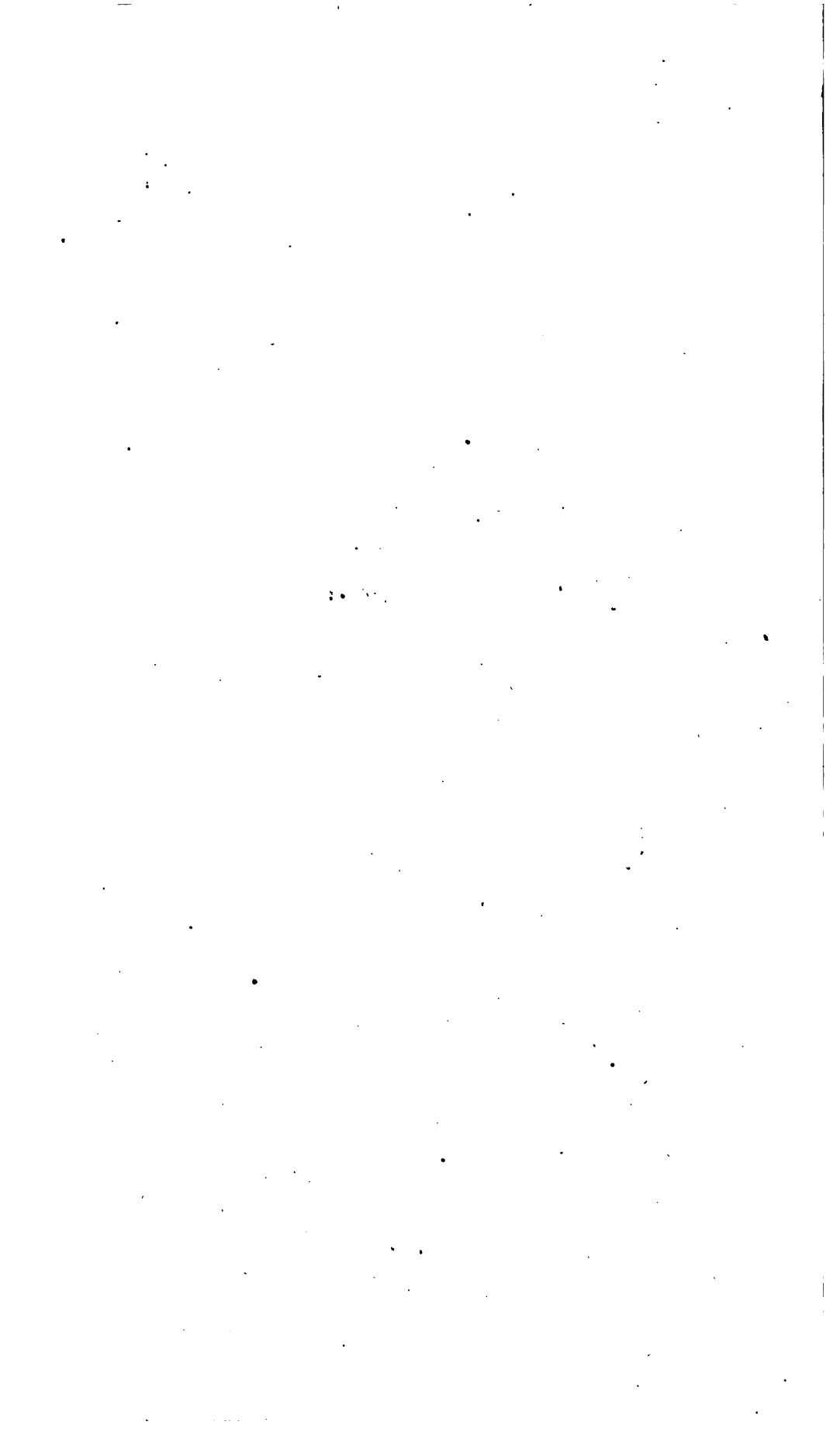




NORTH DOOR OF STOW CHURCH.

The transepts are separate from the nave by a screen of indifferent workmanship, and most probably were anciently used as chapels; they have each a plain circular window at the end; the windows throughout the church possess no remains of painted glass. The dimensions of this ancient fabric are as follow: interior length of the whole building one hundred and forty-six feet, length of the chancel fifty-feet, width twenty-four, length of the transept eighty-six feet, width twenty-four: the breadth of the nave is twenty-eight feet. Within the church, under the tower, was a large tablet, inscribed, in old letters, M,CCC,II. The font, though of considerable antiquity, is evidently of more recent date than the church; and as Mr. Gough, in his *Additions to Camden*, seems of opinion, that some of the rude figures in the west front of Lincoln cathedral, were removed from a more ancient edifice; it may likewise

be within the range of probability that the old marble font, now standing in a chapel of that cathedral, might once have been an appendage to the mother church of Stow. The present font in Stow church stands upon a platform, ascended by two steps; its base is square, having sculptured upon it the figure of a dragon, intended as a personification of Satan, and alluding to his defeat by the virtue of Christian baptism. The shaft is circular, surrounded by eight short pillars, with capitals foliated. The upper part is octangular, with a device on each face. Near the church is the remains of a quadrangular moat, which it is conjectured surrounded either the old manor-house, or a palace of the bishop. It is certain that the bishops had, in former times, a palace in this parish, some records being still preserved, with the signature of the diocesan at his palace of Stow.





BATH ABBEY CHURCH,
SOMERSETSHIRE.

FULLER has given the following quaint account of the origin and history of this fabric. "It was begun by Oliver King, bishop of this diocese, in the reign of Henry VII. and the west end most curiously cut and carved with angels climbing up a ladder to heaven: but the bishop died before the finishing thereof. His death obstructed this structure so, that it stood a long time neglected, which gave occasion to one or two to write on the Church wall, with charcoal,

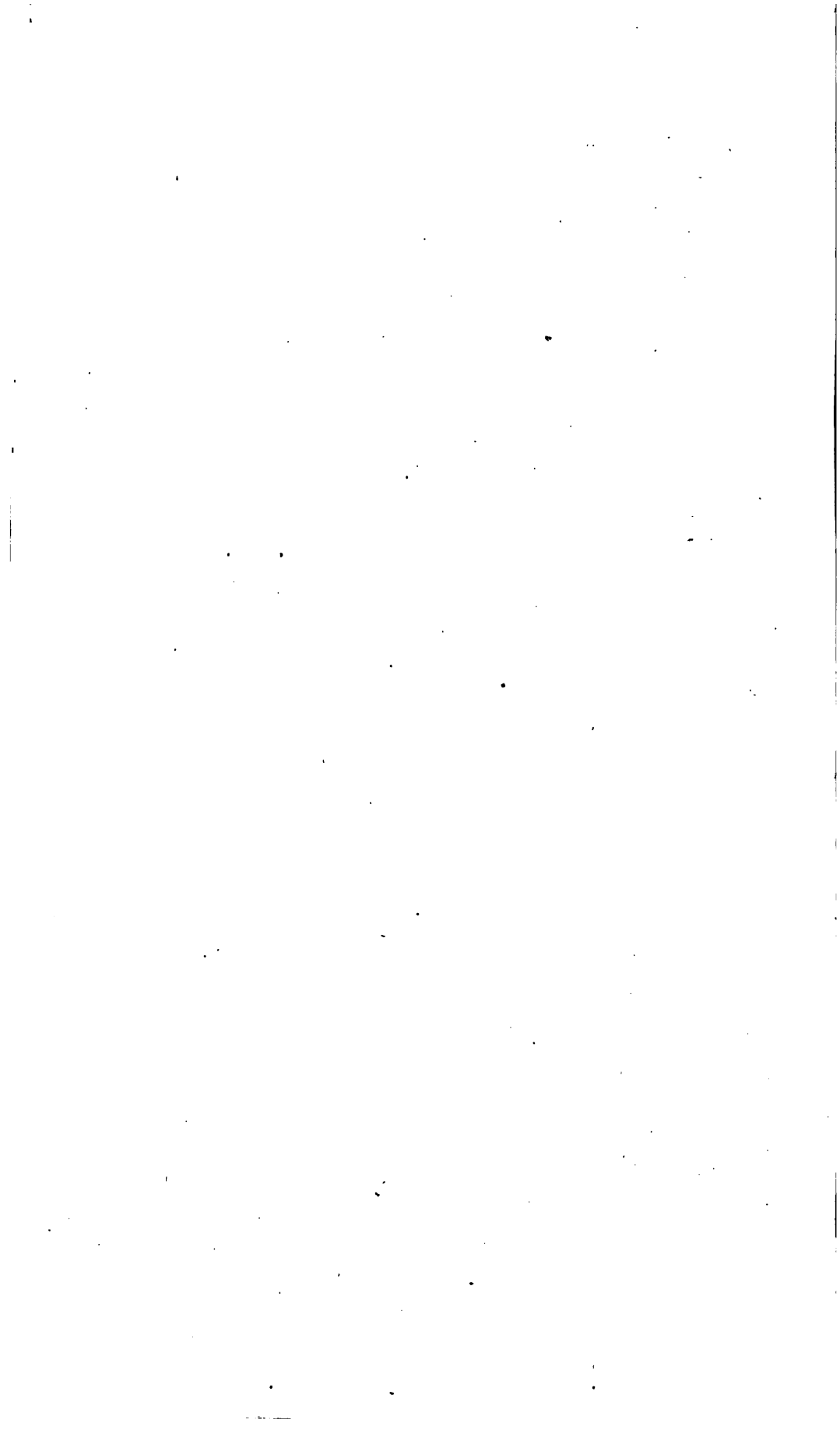
' O Church, I wail thy woful plight !
' Whom *King* nor *Cardinal*, *Clark* nor *Knight*,
' Have yet restored to ancient right.'

Alluding herein to bishop King, who began it, and his four successors in thirty-five years—viz. cardinals Adrian and Wolsey, bishop Clark and bishop Knight, contributing nothing to the effectual finishing thereof. The decay and almost ruin thereof followed, when it felt the hammers which knocked down all abbeys. True it is, the commissioners proffered to sell the Church to the townsmen under 500 marks, but the townsmen fearing if they bought it so cheap, to be thought to cozen the king, so that the purchase might come under the compass of concealed lands, refused the proffer. Hereupon, the glass, iron, bells,

and lead, which last amounted alone to 480 tons, provided for the finishing thereof, were sold, and sent over beyond the seas, if a shipwreck (as some report) met them not on the way. For the repairing thereof collections were made all over the land, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, though inconsiderable: either in themselves, or through the corruptions of others, only honest Mr. Billet (whom I take to be the name of him who was designed to be the executor of the will of William Cecil lord Burleigh) disbursed good sums to the repairing thereof, and a stranger, under a feigned name, took the confidence then to play the poet and prophet on this structure.

' Be blithe, fair Kirck, when Hempe is past,
' Thine Olive, that ill winds did blast,
' Shall flourish green for age to last.'

"By Hempe understand Henry VIII. Edward VI. queen Mary, king Phillip, and queen Elizabeth. The author, I suspect, had a *swag of the cask*, and being partel popish, expected the finishing of this Church, at the return of their religion; but his prediction was verified in a better sense, when this Church was finished by James Montague, bishop of this see."





HARLECH CASTLE,

MERIONETHSHIRE.

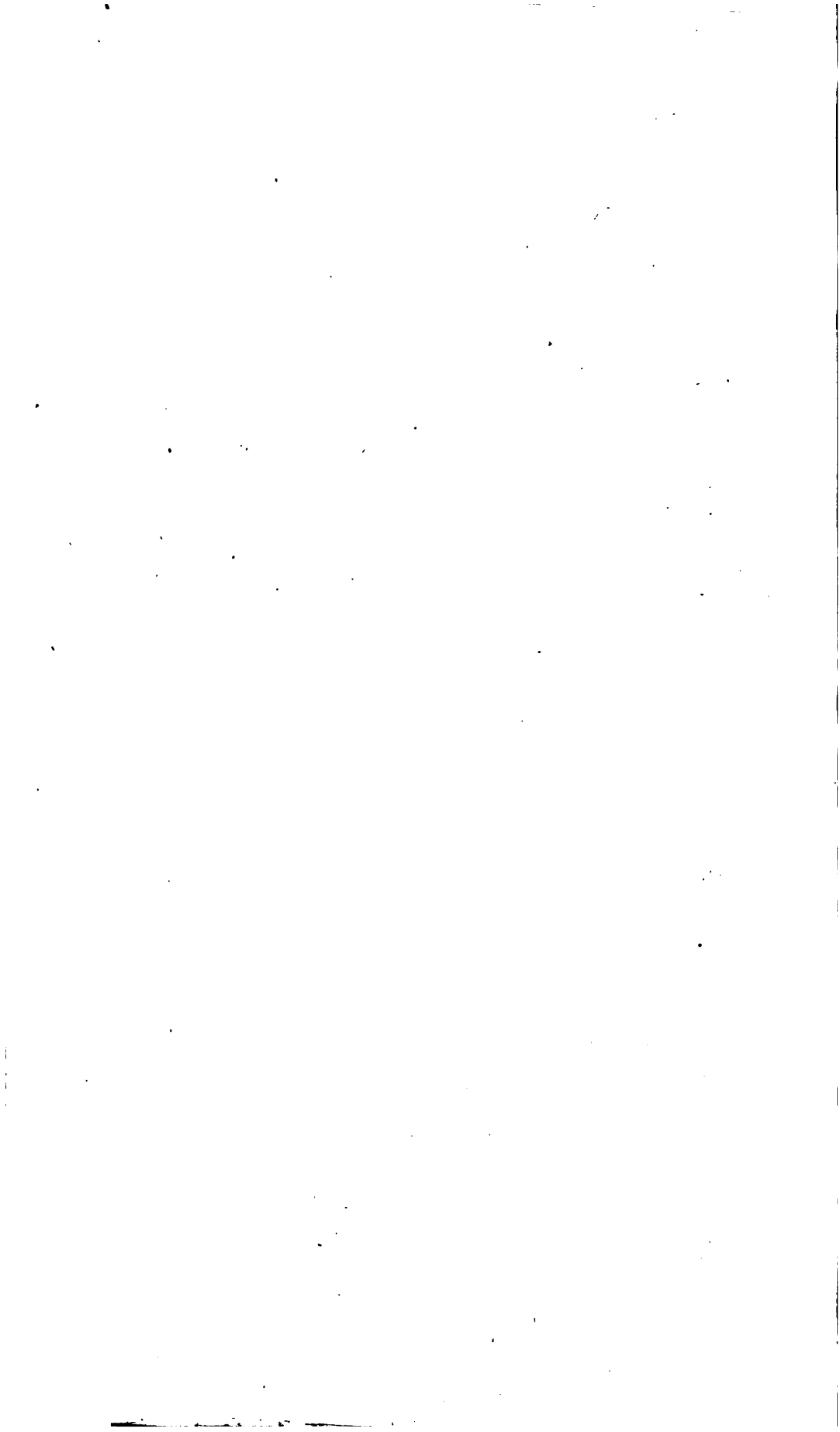
HARLECH is in the parish of Llanfair, and is built upon a cliff which overhangs the marsh on the sea coast, near Cardigan bay. The Castle, which is tolerably entire, is a square building, each side measuring about seventy yards, and has at each corner a round tower, to which, once were annexed, round turrets: the Castle was defended on the east side by a deep foss. According to ancient historians, a castle was built here by Maelgwn Guynedd, prince of North Wales, about the year 530; and Edward I. founded the present fortress upon the ruins of the old castle: it was completed in 1283. In 1404, this Castle, along with that of Aberystwith, in Cardiganshire, was seized by the ambitious Owen Glendwr, during his rebellion against Henry IV. They were both retaken about four years afterwards, by an army which the king dispatched into Wales; and his queen, the celebrated Margaret of Anjou, after his defeat at Northampton in 1460, fled from Coventry, and found here a safe asylum, and a long stand was made in this fortress against Edward IV. by a friend of the house of Lancaster, named Dafydd ap Iwan ap Einion; it was however at last surrendered to the forces un-

der the command of William Herbert, earl of Pembroke. In the civil wars of Charles I. Harlech Castle was the last in North Wales which held out for the king.

From the Castle, if the atmosphere happens to be clear, may be seen the peaked summit of Snowdon, elevated much above the other mountains, the promontory of Llyn, Crickheath castle, and the entire bay of Cardigan.

Near this place is a very curious and ancient monument, called Ceton Arthur, consisting of a large flat stone lying horizontally, supported by three others. The supporters are about twenty inches square; two of them are eight feet in height, and the incumbent stone, inclining to an oval, is eleven feet in length.

About 1693 an ancient golden torquais was dug up in a garden near the Castle, which is described as a wreathed bar, or four rods twisted together, and about four feet long; flexible, but bent in the shape of a hat-band, with hooks at each end, neither sharp nor twisted, but plain, and cut even, of a circular form, about an inch in circumference, and in weight





Engraved & published by George Fobairer from a drawing by L. Francis.

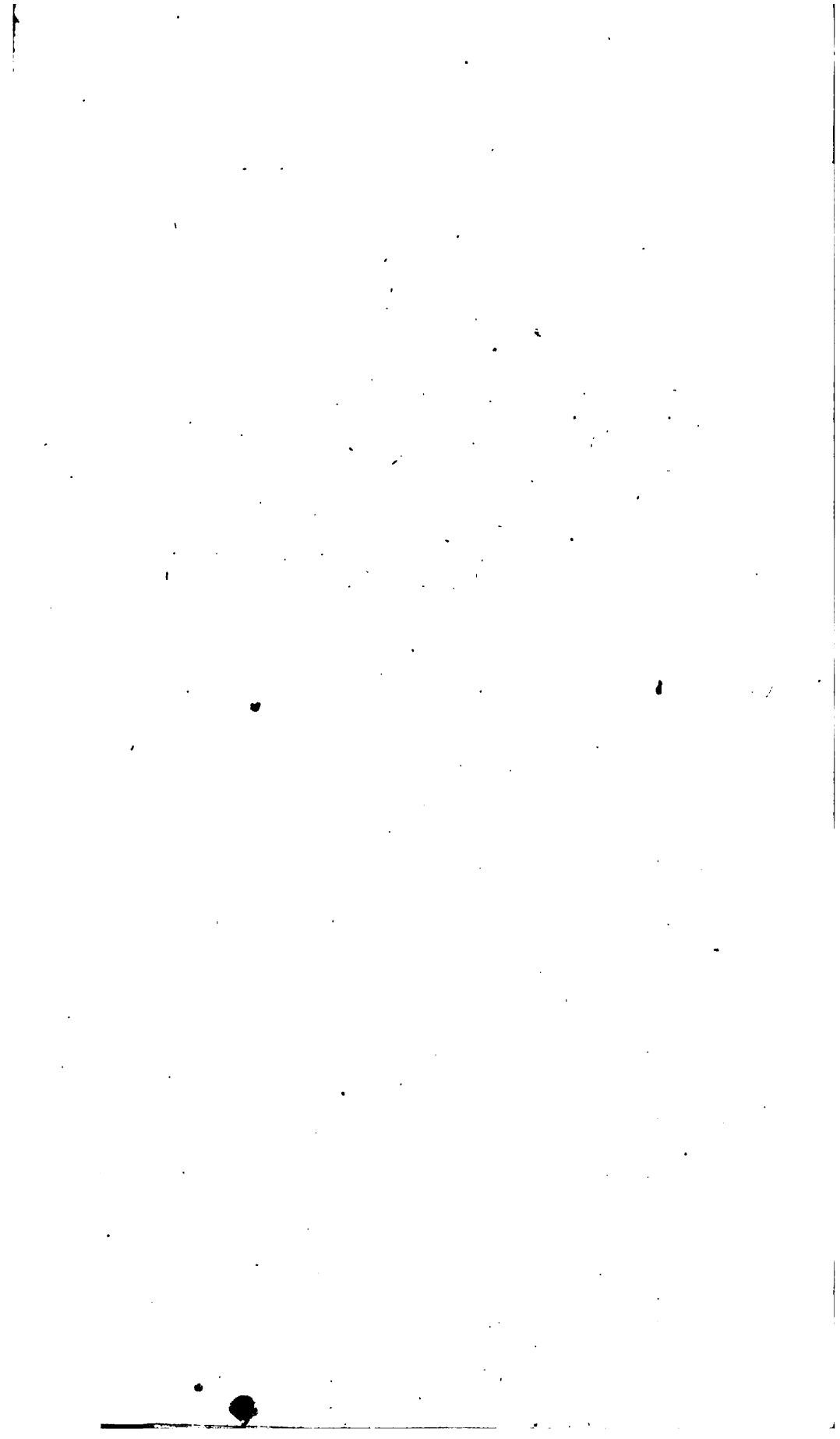
HARLECH CASTLE.

eight ounces. This valuable relic of former ages is in the possession of sir Roger Mostyn, bart. Several Roman coins have also been found in or near the town.

In the winter of 1694 this neighbourhood was much alarmed by a kind of fiery exhalation, or *me-phitic vapour*, which arose from a sandy marshy tract of land, called *Morfa Bychan*, (the little marsh), across the channel, and injured the country much by poisoning the grass in such a manner as to kill the cattle, and firing hay and corn-ricks for near a mile from the coast. It is represented to have had the appearance of a weak blue flame, and by any great noise, such as the firing of guns or the sounding of horns, was easily extinguished. All the damage was done invariably in the night: in the course of the winter sixteen hay-ricks and two barns, one filled with corn and the other with hay, were burnt by it. It was observed at different times during eight months. The occasion of this singular phenomenon has not been accurately ascertained.

One mile from Harlech is a circle of stones thirty yards in diameter, probably one of those Druidical circles in which was held the Gorseddau, or Bardic meeting. Not far from hence is Cwm Bychan, a grassy dell, about a mile and a half in length, surrounded by black and dreary scenery. On descending into the hollow, an ancient mansion presents itself, and ascending on the other side a deep mountain hollow occurs, called *Blych Tyddiad*. Passing upon this rocky cleft, beyond the higher mountains, on a sudden, a fine prospect of all the country eastward bursts upon the view, bounded by Cadir Idris, and other stupendous mountains.

The town of Harlech, or as it is written in some ancient documents, *Harddlech*, signifying a bold rock, is a very inconsiderable place, containing but few inhabitants, although it was once the principal town of this district. It was originally called *Twr Bronwen*, and afterwards *Caer Colhwyn*, from Colhwyn ap Tagnu, who resided here in 877.





ANCIENT PORCH, SALISBURY,

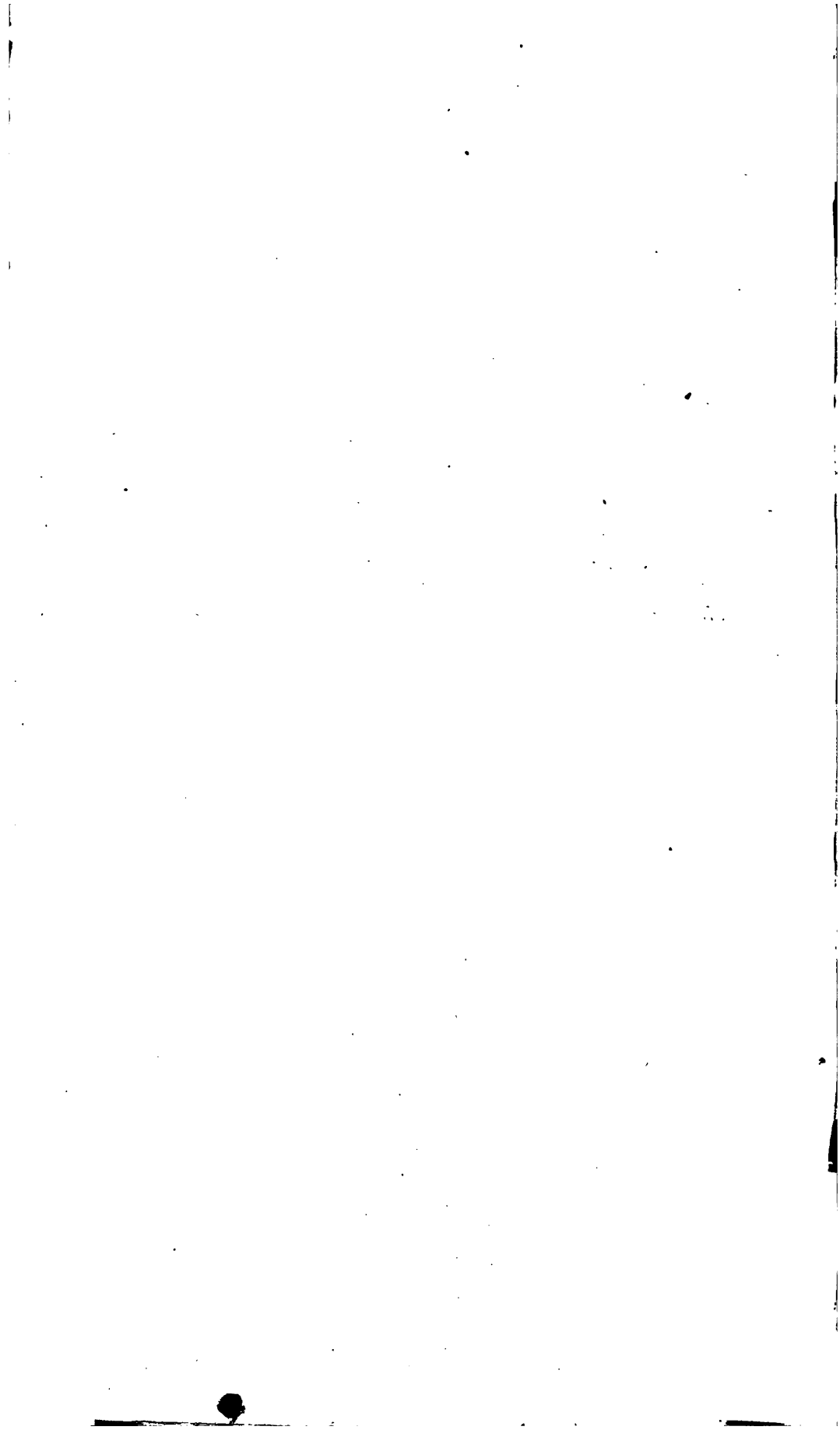
WILTS.

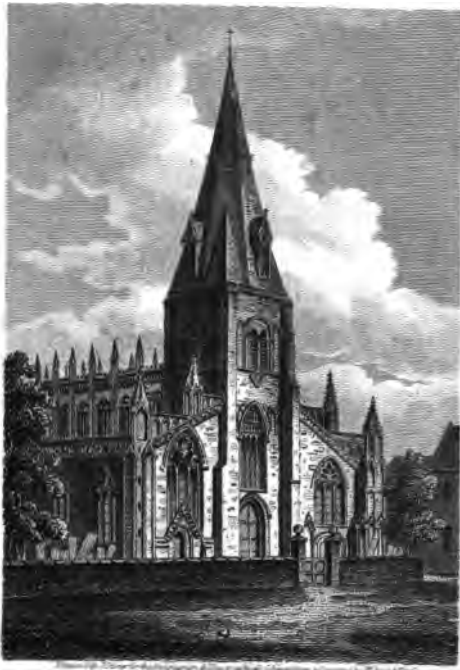
THIS elegant remnant of Gothic architecture is supposed, originally, to have been part of a cross erected in Old Sarum, most probably of two or three stories, as was usual in structures of that description.

After its removal from the old city, it seems to have been abridged of its upper works, and lowered to the basement story, for the purpose of adapting it as a porch to bishop Poer's new edifice. Thus miserably truncated, it was covered with a flat roof of lead; and in that state served as a north vestibule to the present cathedral upwards of 800 years; but when, in consequence of some modern arrangement in that venerable pile, it was thought necessary to shut up the entrance which it formed part of, this, then useless excrescence, was, with the consent of the dean and chapter, presented to H. P. Wyndham, esq. of the college in Salisbury, who, with that fine taste that knows how to appreciate such curious monuments of

antiquity, has given it a place in his beautiful grounds, and, by that means, has preserved from ruin, a most exquisite specimen of the purest early Gothic, which otherwise would inevitably have long since been overwhelmed with the rubbish, to which similar relics, too often wantonly in the rage for innovation, and almost always without any good reason, dismembered from our venerable cathedrals and monastic buildings, are most shamefully consigned.

The spire it terminates in, as well as all the lesser ornaments, are of Mr. Wyndham's judicious addition, being fragments preserved, and happily selected from the wreck of such parts of the cathedral as were sacrificed to the style of reparation it underwent about fifty years ago, near the time when the present fortunate position was given to the excommunicated subject of the accompanying Plate.



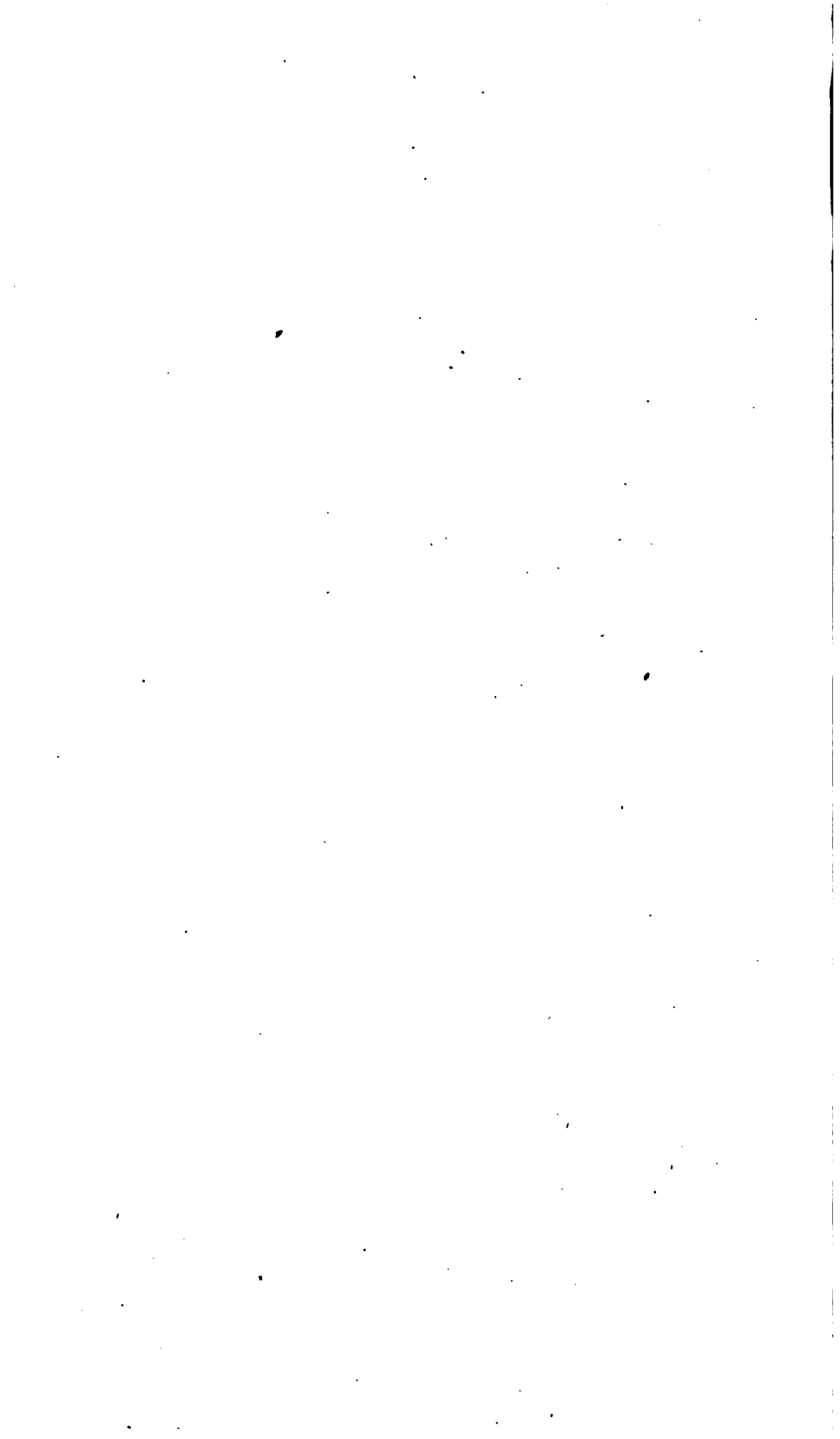


SLEAFORD CHURCH,
LINCOLNSHIRE.

SLEAFORD, in the division of Kesteven and county of Lincoln, is a neat little town, distant from the metropolis 116 miles. It stands on the banks of a small but rapid river, which springs from the rocks about two miles west of the town. A castle was built at Sleaford in the year 1135, by Alexander, bishop of Lincoln; little of it now remains. In this fortress king John sickened, after the loss of his army in the Lincolnshire washes, in proceeding to Newark, where he died. The market-place is a handsome square, in which converge four streets; on its eastern side stands the Church. According to a memorandum found in the parish chest, the Church was built by Roger Blunt and Roger Brinkham of Sleaford, merchants, in 1271, being endowed, and dedicated to St. Dennis, in 1277. From some architectural remains under the belfry on the west, it is conjectured that this part of the edifice was built upwards of a century before the time above mentioned. "The interior dimension of the Church from east to west, including

the chancel, is 154 feet, the breadth of the former sixty-four, and the latter twenty-five feet, the north transept is twenty-seven feet in length and twenty-four broad, without pillars; this is now partitioned off from the Church and used as a school-room. The body of the Church consists of three aisles; the roof over the middle aisle is forty-eight feet above the pavement; it does not appear ever to have been ceiled, the girders and other parts of the frame-work being neatly moulded, and the intersections closed by handsome embossments: it is supported by six slender columns. The windows in the side aisles are highly pointed; those over the middle aisles quick at the spring, but fall abruptly into inclined planes of small elevation, forming obtuse angles: the south window in the belfry is of the Moorish taste, the segment exceeding a semicircle."—The height of the spire is 144 feet.

This beautiful Church suffered much during the civil wars in the time of Charles I.





COCKERSAND ABBEY,
LANCASHIRE.

THE chapter-house is now the only vestige of this once extensive Abbey. This is octangular, the roof composed of pointed arches springing from clustered columns at each angle of the room, and supported by a massive pillar in the centre, the capital of which is curiously ornamented. The windows were a pointed arch, supported on each side by three slender columns, and intersected with a heavy trefoil; they have been mostly filled up, and much of their ornamental part broken away. The Abbey was situated about six miles from Lancaster, on a strait of land at the mouth of the river Cocker, from which its name is derived. It was almost surrounded by quicksands, and commanded an extensive prospect of the Irish Sea. In its prosperous state it is said the buildings of this monastery covered nearly an

acre of ground, being fortified against the incursions of the ocean by a rock of reddish stone.

The Abbey was founded by Theobald Walter, on the site of an hospital for premonstratentian canons: he endowed it with "all his enclosed ground at Pyling with all its appurtenances." This grant was confirmed by king John in the second year of his reign, and again in the seventeenth; it was also confirmed by charter of Richard II. Pope Clement, in the third year of his pontificate, ordained "that this should be called the monastery of St. Mary of the order of the Premonstratenses of Cockersand." According to Speed the revenues at the suppression were valued at 228*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* The estate is now the property of John Dalton, esq.



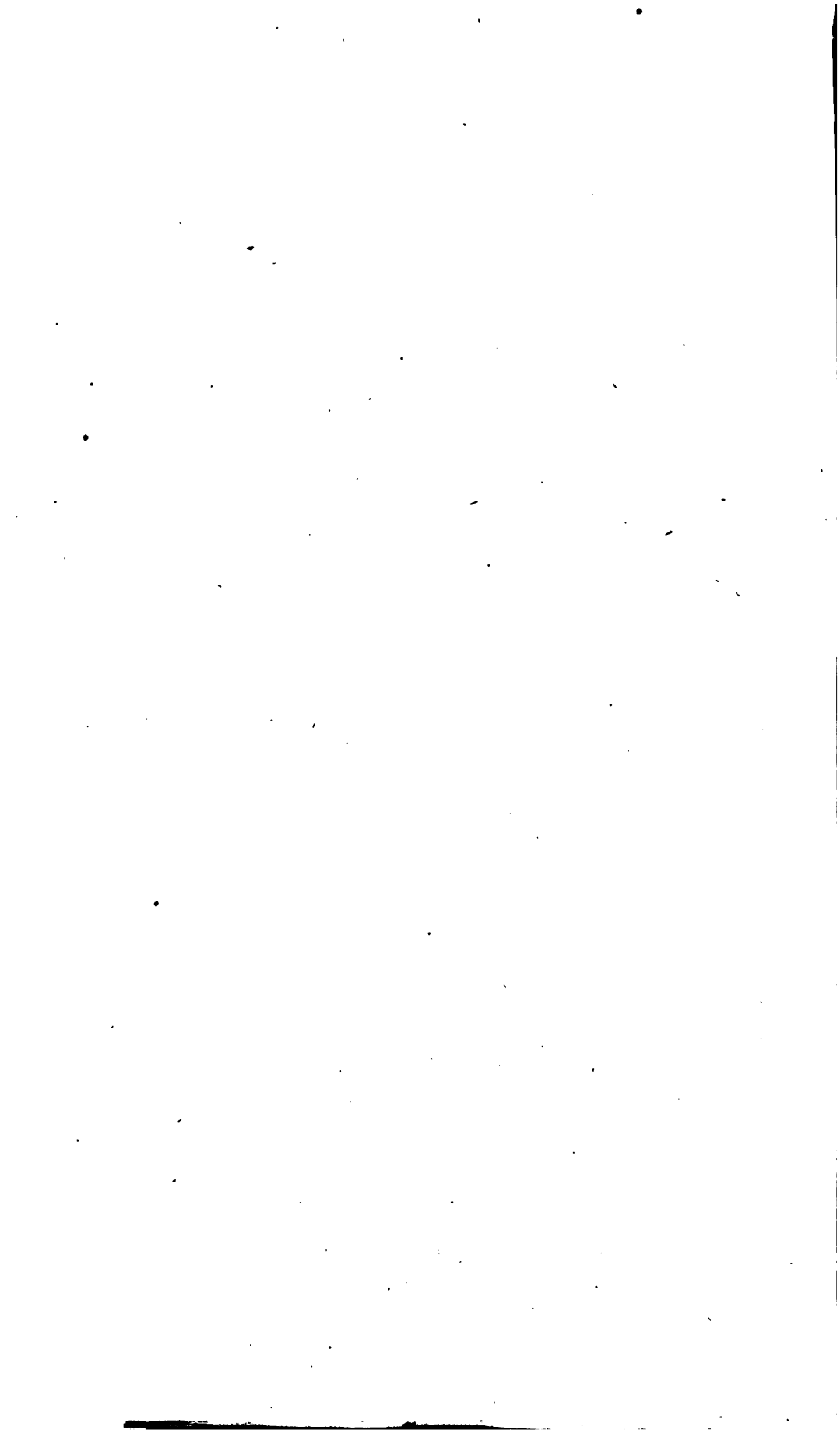
NORTH LEWE, DEVONSHIRE.

NORTH LEWE is a secluded village, situated in the hundred of Black Torrington, in the county of Devon, and is distant four miles S. W. by S. from Hatterleigh.

The church of North Lewe is a small ancient edifice, having an embattled tower at the west end, with a rude pinnacle on each corner. It possesses nothing remarkable either in its architecture or monuments; the interior is fitted up in the ancient manner, with open seats. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at 27l. 8s. 9d. *per annum*, and the king is the patron. The resident population of this parish, in the year 1801, was 683.

The only subject of antiquity, worthy of particular notice, is the remains of a stone cross which stands near the centre of the village, at no great distance from the church. The shaft is entirely destroyed, the other portion consists of three tier of steps surmounted by the ornamental basement of the shaft: these are much dilapidated; the ornaments are cinque and quatre-folles; the upper tier of the steps has been likewise ornamented, but only two of the quatre-folles are now visible. These crosses are supposed by some to have been objects of worship; but Mr. Clarke, (perhaps without much reflection), speaking of ancient

crosses, says, "I am far from suspecting that our ancestors were so very weak, as to offer to it any thing like that which was due to the Creator alone, or to have proceeded farther than a profound respect towards what they might consider a memorial of redemption. Lest I should, however, go out of my depth in a theological question, I shall refer to the casuists for the distinctions usually made on the term worship; including, say they, respect, honour, reverence, and adoration. It is sufficient for me to notice, that among the Saxons, the wisest of the people were worship-worthy, every one in his own degree. Again, when lady Eadgith, queen to the Confessor, died at Winchester, seven nights after Christmas, 1075, the king (William I.) permitted her to be brought to Westminster, with great worship, and buried with her lord, king Edward. Worship, then meant, with our ancestors, nothing more than respected and honoured, and always had its degree of relation; and when we address our mayors and magistrates as your worship, and have our right worshipful companies, &c.; so far from supposing them objects of adoration, we deem them at present treated with but an inferior degree of respect, and such that might reasonably offend, if bestowed on the lower rank of our nobility."





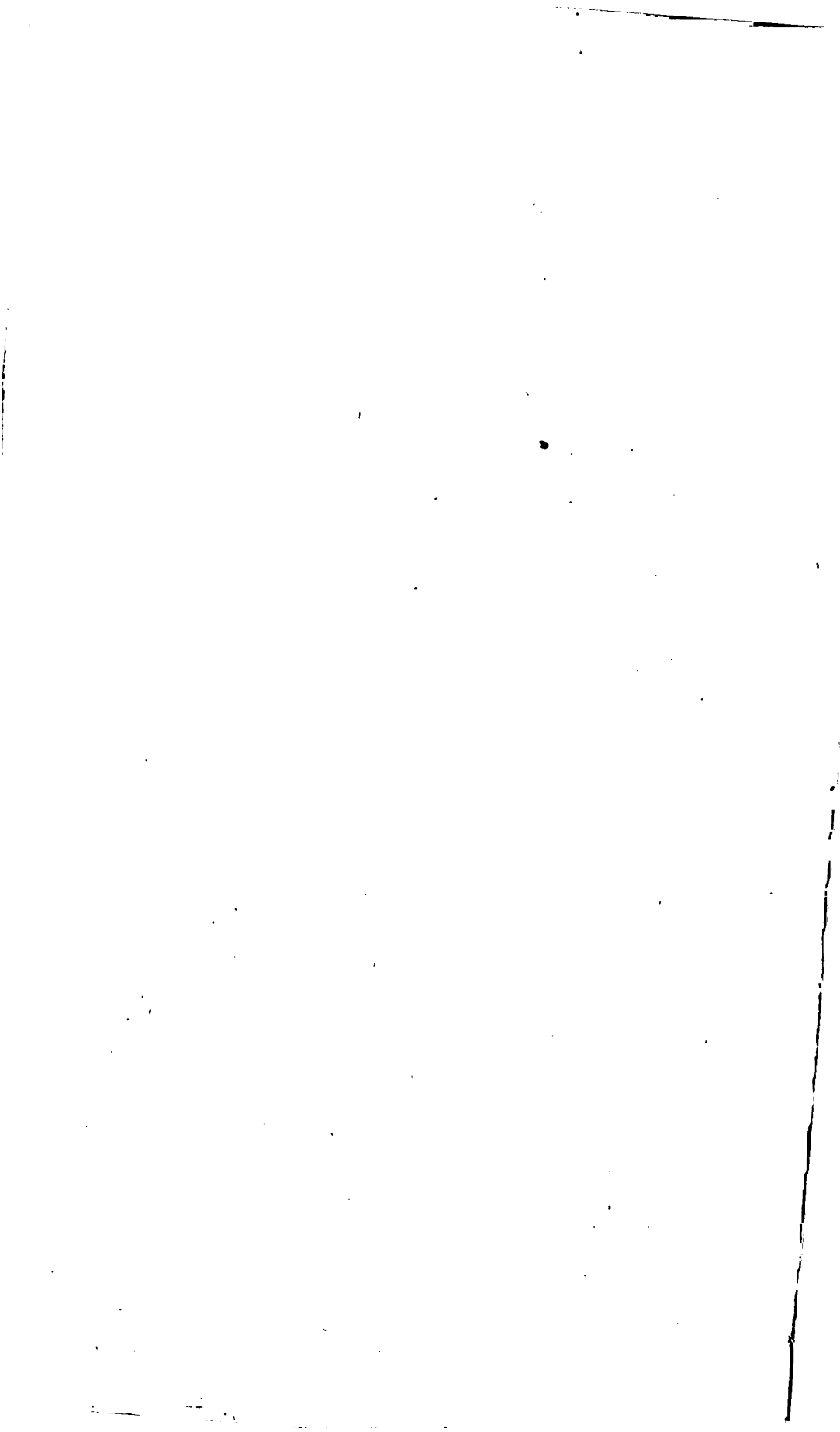
CANNON PEON, *HEREFORDSHIRE.*

CANNON PEON is a small secluded village in the hundred of Grimsworth, situated about six miles from the city of Hereford, not far from the road leading to Pembridge. No historical account is to be found relating to this place: the only object worthy of particular attention is the church. The exterior of this building is simple, but the interior has several interesting parts: it consists of a body, chancel, and two aisles; the chancel is separated by a screen of carved wood-work, of several compartments, with pointed trefoil arches. The aisles are divided from the body by massive pillars with ornamented capitals, from which spring plain pointed arches. The reading desk and pulpit are apparently of the same date as the screen, and are highly enriched with a variety of carvings. Many of the pews are of the ancient cha-

racter, having simple benches without doors, and no doubt of the same age as this ecclesiastical fabric.

The Font, perhaps the most interesting object in the church, is a large mass of stone, standing nearly five feet high: the upper portion is an octagon; the lower part has nearly lost its original form, from mutilations. Surrounding the basin is a band of quatrefoils, in squares, three on each face: immediately below them are two fillets, and near the centre of the Font is a band of circles, of irregular workmanship, but so much defaced as to render it impossible to ascertain the exact character of the ornaments each circle contained.

There are also a few monuments in the church, but none that claim particular notice.





KATHERINE HILL CHAPEL;

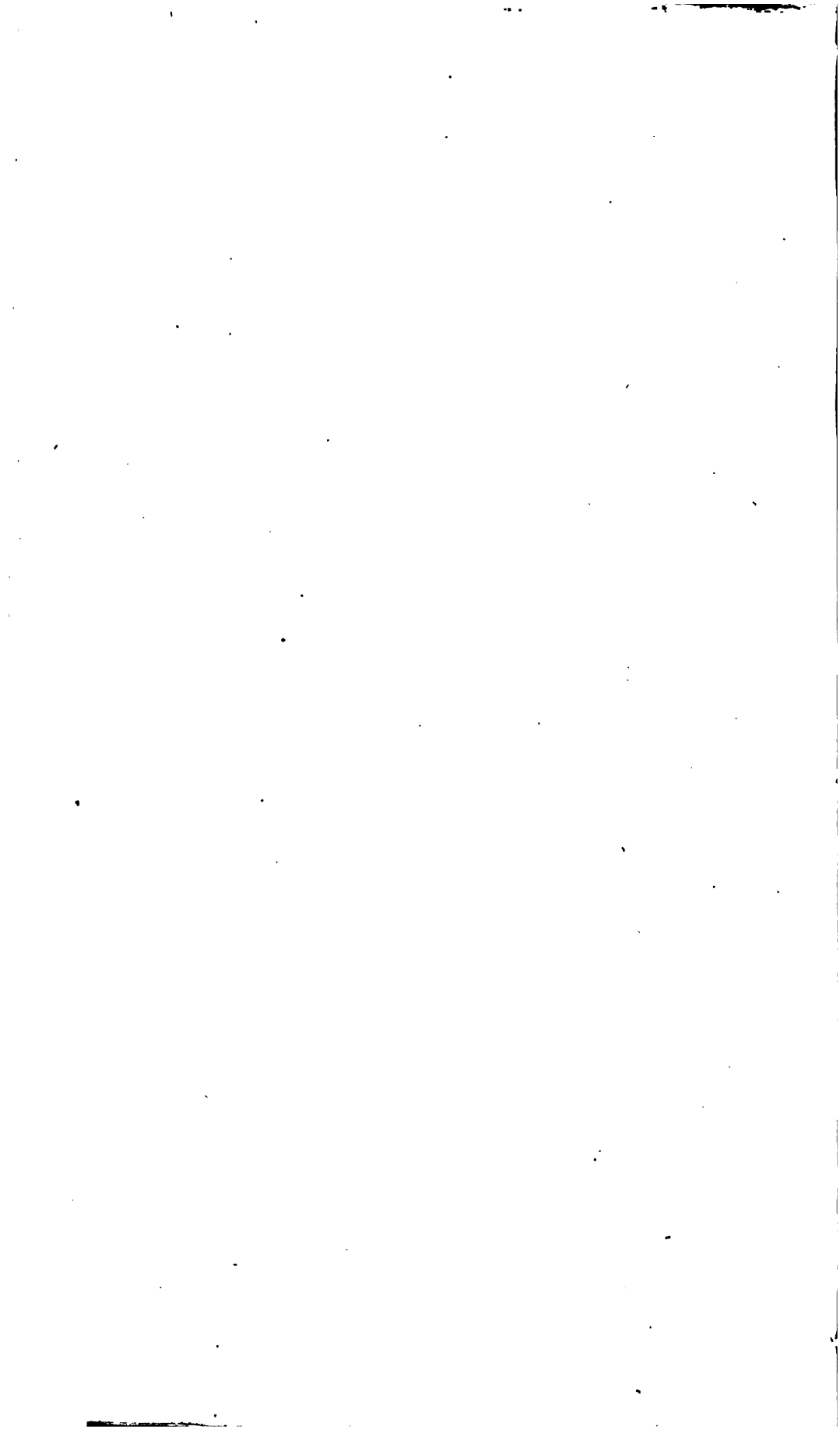
SURRY.

THIS Chapel stands on the summit of a hill, anciently known by the name of Drake Hill, but now Katherine Hill. By whom the Chapel was erected is uncertain; its foundation is, however, ascribed to king Henry II. as a place of worship for the tenants of his manor of Ertindon, having detached it from Godalming, on his granting the latter to the church of Salisbury. It is certain that in the fourteenth of Henry III. a stipend was paid by the crown to a chaplain who officiated here; shortly after this time the Chapel became so ruinous that it was found necessary to rebuild it. Accordingly, about the twenty-ninth of Edward I. Richard de Wauncey, parson of St. Nicholas in Guildford, having purchased the site thereof of Hamo de Gotton, Andrew Brabeuf, John de Mareschal, and the abbess of Wherwell, proprietors of the several parcels of the original manor of Ertindon, rebuilt the Chapel under condition of holding it for himself and successors, parsons of St. Nicholas in fee, probably with an intention of annexing it to that benefice as a chapel of ease." The legality of this transaction was afterwards dis-

puted; for by a petition to parliament in the reign of Edward III. it is stated, that Richard de Wauncey, formerly parson of St. Nicholas, had erected this Chapel on a spot found by inquest to belong to the king, without his permission, and against the statute of mortmain; it was therefore deemed forfeited, and granted to the petitioner, Thomas Constable, for life, and at his decease to revert to the crown.

The building was a few years since repaired by — Austin, esq. near whose residence it stands; these repairs were directed principally to prevent the arches of the doors and windows from falling, and to protract the existence of the venerable ruin, not with a design to render it again serviceable. The length of the Chapel is about forty-five feet, its breadth nearly twenty-one feet, the thickness of the walls is three feet.

In the second year of Edward III. a charter was granted for holding an annual fair at Katherine Hill, on the eve and morrow of St. Matthew. This custom is still observed.





TUNBRIDGE CASTLE,

KENT.

THE remains of Tunbridge Castle consist principally of an entrance gateway, flanked by round towers, tolerably perfect, and the artificial mount, on which the keep stood, together with partial remains of three moats, within the outermost of which the ancient town of Tunbridge was principally confined.

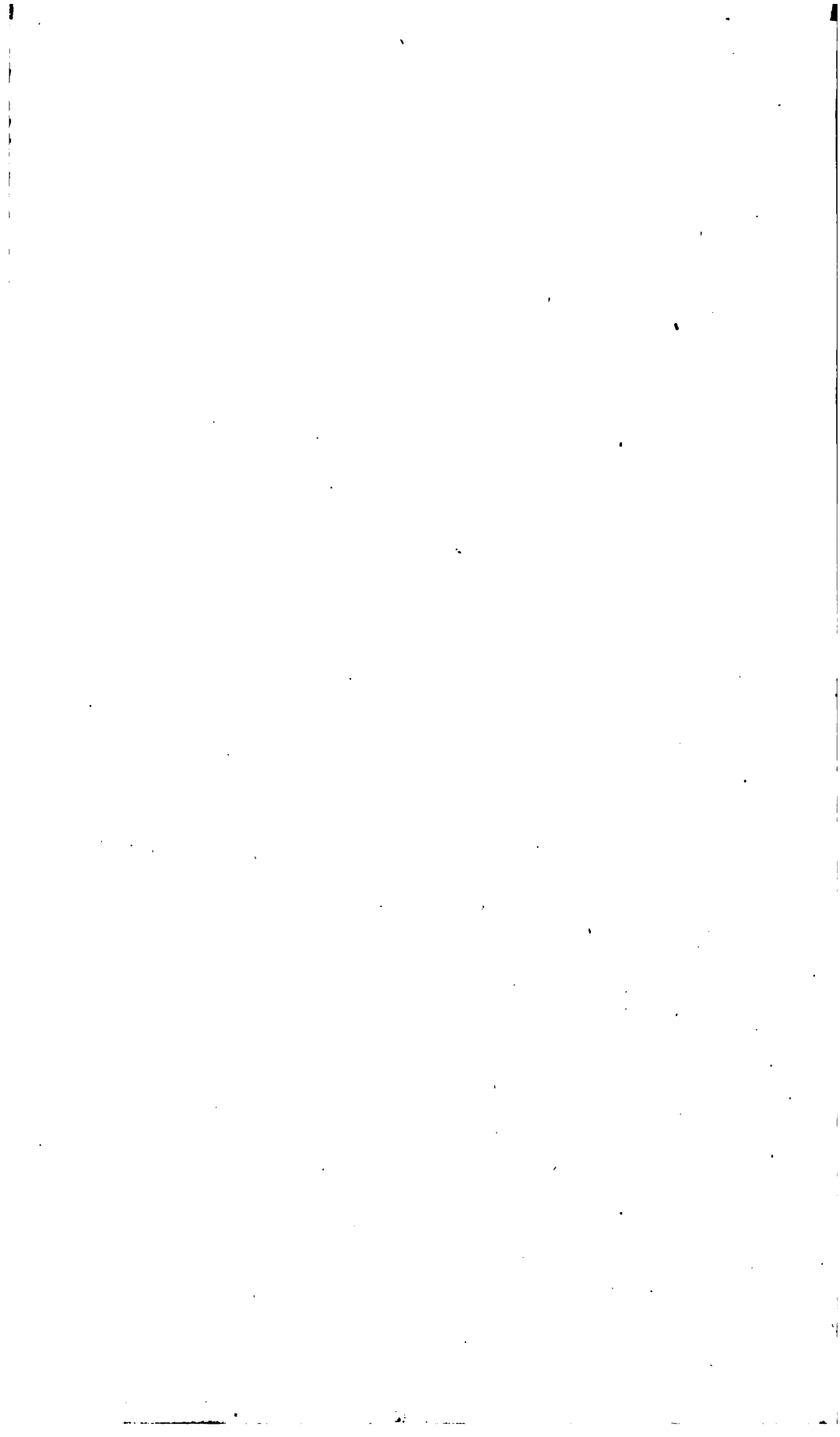
The ruins of this Castle would be thought picturesque if it were not for modern buildings, erected by the late proprietor, Mr. Hooker, in a style not at all corresponding with the gateway. The grounds are pleasant; the outer walls of the Castle enclosed an extent of six acres.

This Castle was erected by Richard Fitz-Gilbert, soon after the Conquest, and was, for many ages, alternately the seat of war and the abode of pleasure. In the time of Henry III. it was taken by prince Edward, having been bravely defended for the barons by the eais of Clare, Gloucester, and Hertford.

Queen Elizabeth granted the lordship, manor, and Castle of Tunbridge, to her cousin, Henry Carey,

lord Hunsdon, from whose family they descended, by an heiress to the Berkleys; but were soon alienated and have since had many possessors. The Castle and manor, with other demesne lands, were purchased, in the reign of George I. of a spendthrift heir, by John Hooker, esq. of a family originally from Hampshire. His son, the late possessor, sold them to his brother-in-law, William Woodgate, esq. of Summerhill, whose son, William Francis Woodgate, is now the owner.

The town of Tunbridge principally consists of one street, long and wide, containing many respectable houses, and kept particularly clean: its population, according to the late act, amounts to 4371; the number of houses 771. The adjacent roads have of late years been much improved, and that leading from the town to the Wells particularly so, by a most laborious excavation on Quarry Hill, by which the formerly steep ascent over it has been reduced to a very easy draught.



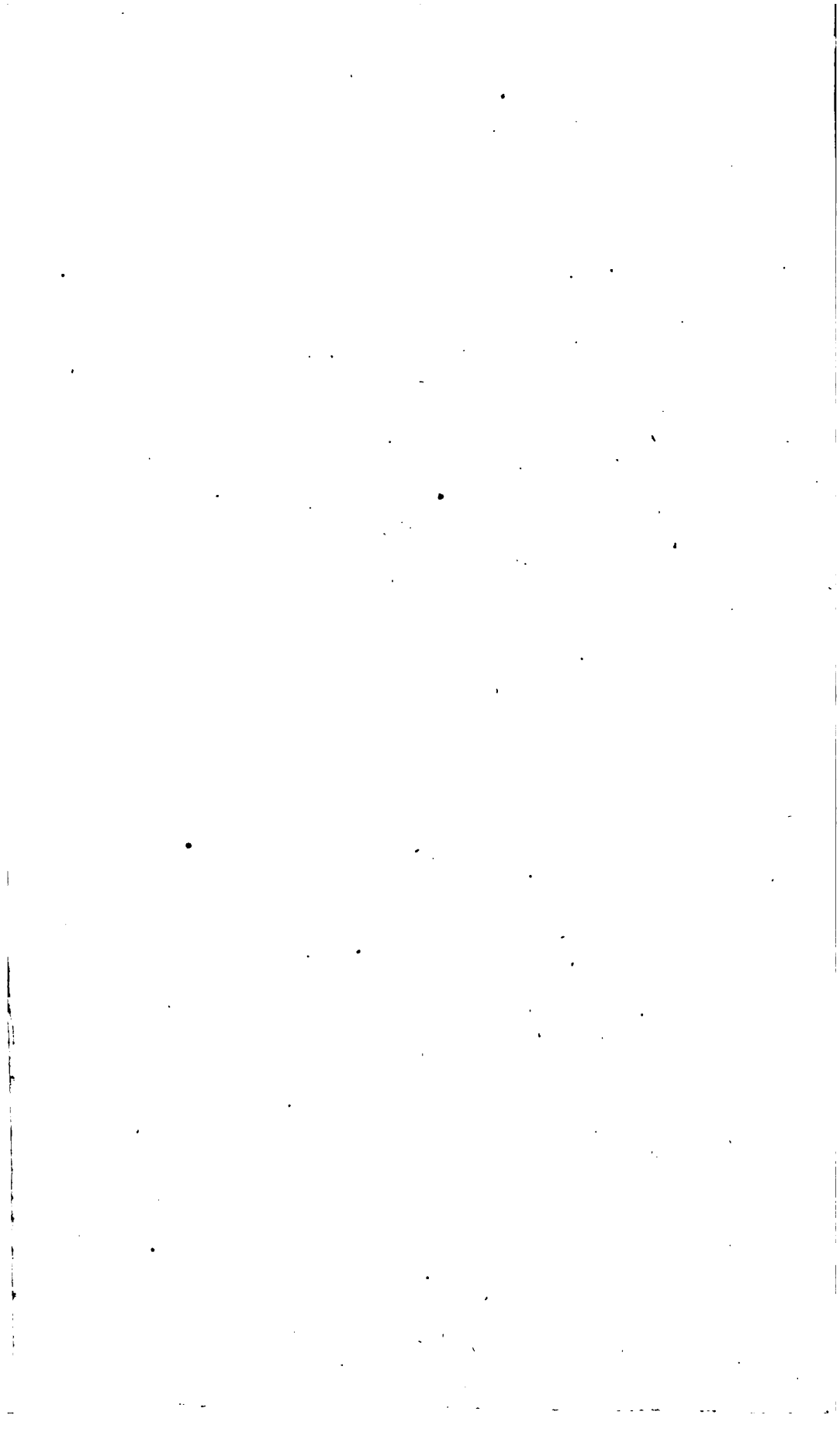


CHESTER CATHEDRAL,
CHESHIRE.

ABOUT the year 785 Peter, bishop of Litchfield, removed his episcopal seat from that place to Chester, making use of the church of St. John for his Cathedral. This translation, however, was of short duration, for his successor established himself in the former diocese, and Chester was without a bishop till after the suppression of monasteries; it was then restored to its ancient honour, by Henry VIII. who made it one of the six new sees that were formed in 1541, at which time the dissolved abbey of St. Werburgh was converted into the Cathedral. The first new bishop, John Bird, recommended himself to his royal master by preaching most vehemently against papal supremacy: this pliancy of humour caused his removal from Bangor to Chester, where he furthered the designs of the rapacious Henry, by granting the manors and demesnes to the king, and accepting impropriations and rectories in exchange; thus the see was deprived of all its possessions, and, with the exception of the single acre on which the palace stands, and the court beyond it, another house adjacent; a little orchard, called the Woodyard; two houses near St. John's church; a few small tenements in the city of York; and some lands in Broughton and Childer Thornton, bequeathed in the year 1708: is completely divested of temporalities, and, though the greatest in extent of any in England, is of the smallest value.

The precise time at which the abbey of St. Werburgh was founded, is not known; though it is unquestionably of great antiquity. It is supposed to have been a nunnery founded by Wulpherus, king of the Mercians, in the year 660: the duration of this community is uncertain, it was probably ruined by the Danes in 895, when they seized and defended Chester against Alfréd. In the reign of Athelstan, the noble Ethelfrida established, in place of the nuns, a society of canons regular; she also restored the buildings which were afterwards repaired by earl Leofric, and more liberally endowed by the kings Edmund and Edgar. On the accession of Hugh Lupus to the earldom of Chester, the canons were suppressed, and a colony of Benedictines, from Bec in Normandy, were placed in their room: frequent and extensive grants were made to the abbey by Lupus and his successors, and it continued to flourish till the general dissolution: when it was surrendered by Thomas Clerk, the last abbot. Its annual revenues were 1073*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*

Considerable remains of the abbey buildings are still standing; the principal is the abbey gate, it consists of two pointed arches within a round one, of extensive span, and apparently of much earlier date. The abbey court is a small square, with a grass plot and an obelisk in the centre: two sides of the square are ornamented with rows of handsome houses, and





ABBEY GATE, CHESTER CATHEDRAL.

on one is the bishop's palace, a handsome stone building, erected by bishop Keene in the year 1753. The deanery, which is in the same court, was built on the walls of a chapel dedicated to St. Thomas: the cloisters consist of only three walks on the north side of the Cathedral; in the wall of the south walk, which has long since been demolished, were deposited the remains of the first, second, third, and sixth abbots. The Cathedral is a large and heavy pile of irregular workmanship; its appearance is rude and broken, on account of the mouldering stone of which it is composed; the lower part of the wall has a row of arches, now filled up; this, with a vestige of the north transept, appears to be the most ancient part of the building, though these are of no very high antiquity, the works of the Saxons and of its refounder being entirely gone. The middle aisle and the tower were finished by the abbot Simon Ripley, the initials of his name are to be seen interlaid in ciphers, on some of the capitals of the pillars. The body is supported by six pointed arches; above is a gallery with a neat stone balustrade, and a row of large pointed windows. Excepting the parts already noticed, most of the building seems to have been erected in the reigns of Henry VI. VII. and VIII. The west front, which is richly ornamented, was begun in 1508. The window above the door is filled with tracery, and the doorcase is decorated with a variety of sculpture; on the walls of the nave and its aisles are the springs of the arches, from which it

appears that the architect intended to have vaulted the roofs, but, from some unknown cause the design was abandoned. The choir is filled with stalls that have tabernacle-work above them, carved in a superior style; the arches in the galleries are separated by slender pillars, probably the work of the fifteenth century. In the chancel are four stone stalls for the priests: and about the wall, are inserted the monuments of several illustrious churchmen. The bishop's throne stands on a stone base, and is a remarkable piece of sculpture: its form is an oblong square, each side most curiously ornamented with arches and pinnacles; round the upper part is a range of small images intended to represent the saints and kings of the Mercians, each figure held a scroll on which the name was inscribed; many of these scrolls and figures were mutilated by the fanatics, during the great rebellion, but in 1748 the figures were restored, though in a most injudicious manner, some of the females having male heads placed on their shoulders, while the masculine figures were ill-matched with female heads: the original number of statues was thirty-four, but four of them are lost. In the year 1749, Dr. William Cooper published a pamphlet containing a description of these figures, and the history of the persons they represented; the profits of which he presented to the Blue-coat Hospital. Behind the choir is St. Mary's chapel, and on each side an aisle: in the north aisle is an altar-tomb ascribed to Henry IV. emperor of Germany, who is



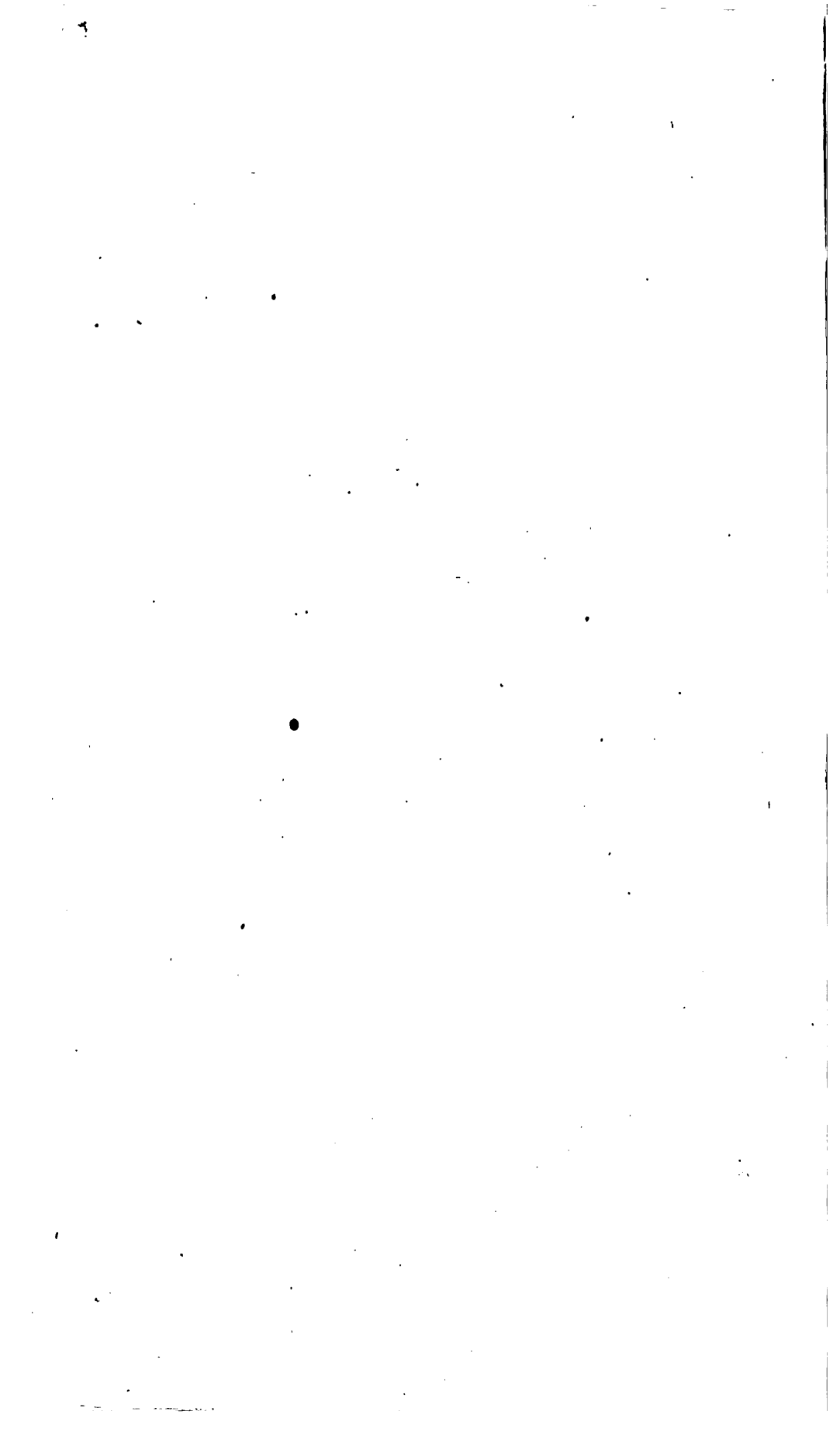


INTERIOR OF CHESTER CATHEDRAL.

said to have escaped from his troubles, and to have resided in Godshall Lane in this city, where he died, and was buried in the abbey. The transepts are different in form, and of unequal extent; the north one is very large, dedicated to St. Oswald, and is in the parish of that name: this is reported to stand on the site of the first church of St. Peter and Paul, which was afterwards changed to that of the Holy Trinity, and, finally, to the name it now bears. This transept was designedly enlarged, on rebuilding the church, and allotted by the monks to the neighbouring inhabitants, who were mostly their servants or tenants. At first the religious wished to have the whole for themselves, and on that account built a chapel at a distance, called St. Nicholas's, and endowed it with a vicarage for the use of the laity; but at the request of the inhabitants, and by composition between the mayor and abbot, they were restored to the use of the church of St. Oswald. The chapel falling into disuse, was purchased by the citizens, and converted into a common hall for the dispatch of public business, since which it has been changed into a magazine for wool, and part into a theatre, under licence of Parliament. The chapter-house is a most beautiful edifice, and stands in the east walk of the cloister; the vestibule is arched, and supported by four columns, each surrounded with eight slender pilasters, without capitals which converge near the top of the column, and spread over the roof.

The dimensions of this room are thirty-three feet four inches by twenty-seven feet four inches, the height is twelve feet nine inches. The chapter-house is fifty feet long, twenty-six feet broad, and thirty-five feet high; at the upper end is a window, consisting of five lancet-shaped divisions, and on each side is another of three; a narrow gallery runs along three parts of the room, divided from the windows by a triplet of elegant and lofty pillars. The roof is of stone; the springs of the arches which secure it are supported by neat pilasters, with palmy capitals. The entrance, both from the cloisters and between the vestibule and chapter-house are Gothic, but apparently of a later date than either of those rooms.

This chapter-house appears to have been erected in the time of Randle, earl of Chester, whose first care after it was completed, was to remove the body of his uncle, the great Hugh Lupus, from the churchyard of the abbey where it had been interred, into this building. Here his remains continued unmolested till the year 1794, when, in digging within the chapter-house, they were found in a stone coffin, wrapped in leather, with a cross on the breast: at the head of the coffin was a stone, in shape of a T, with a wolf's head engraven on it, in allusion to his name. In Willis's Cathedrals, the following epitaph on the earl is quoted, from an old MS.





PART OF CHESTER CATHEDRAL.

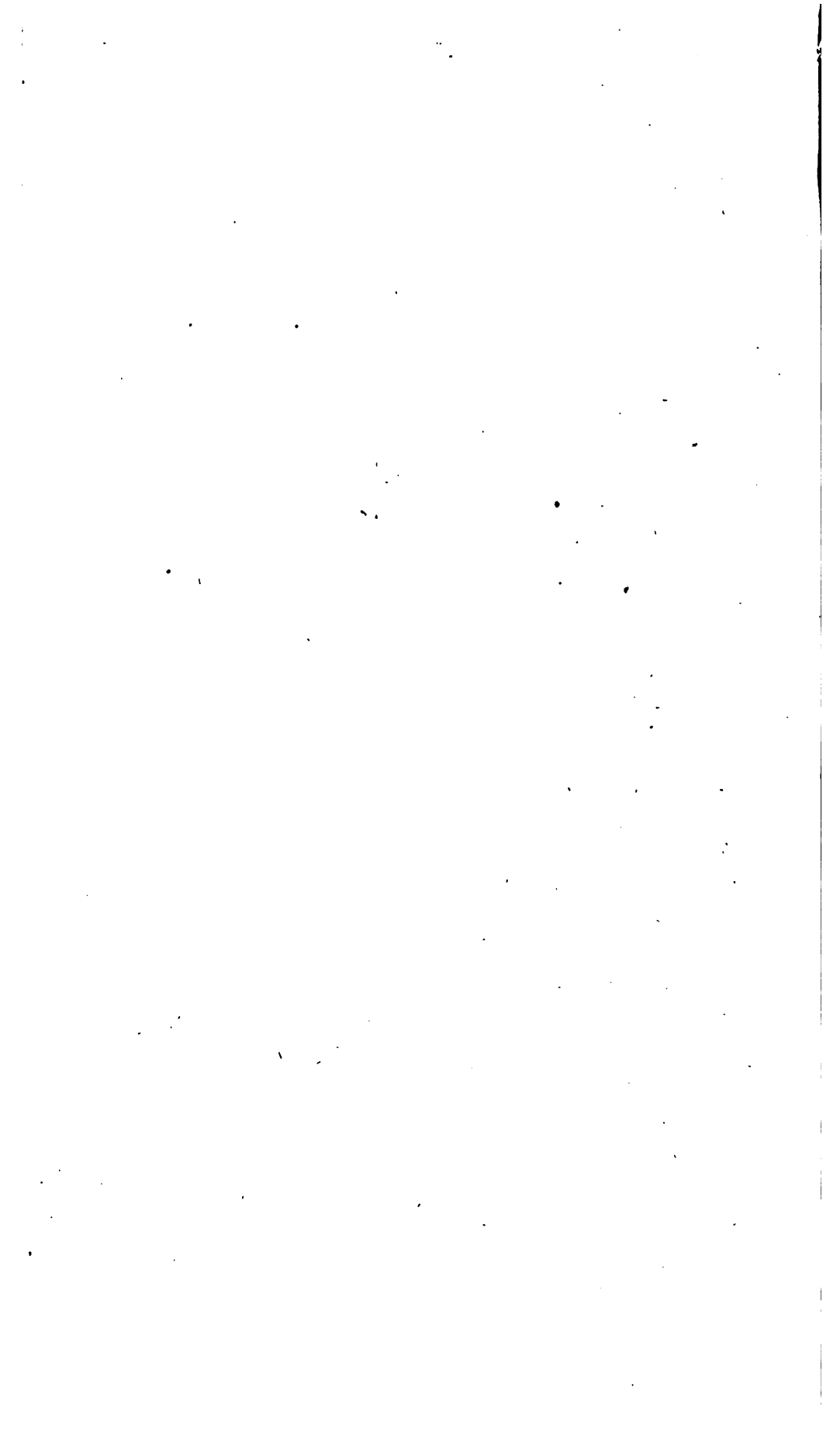
" Although my corps it lies in grave,
And that my flesh consumed be,
My picture here now that you have,
An earl sometime of this citty;
Hugh Lupe by name,

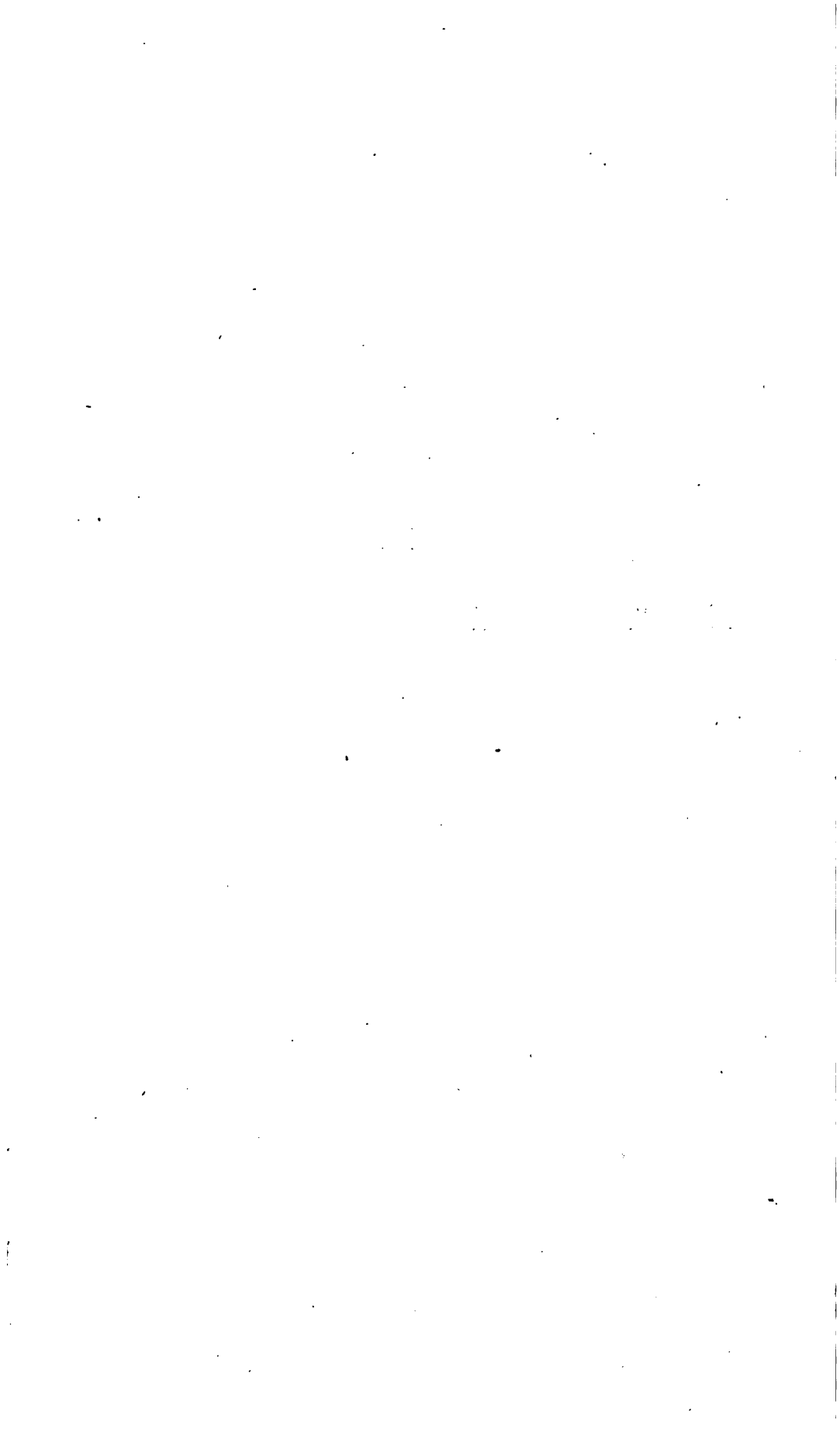
Sunn to the duke of Brittainne:
Of chivalrie then being flower,
And sister's sonne to William Conquerour,
To the honour of God I did edifie
The foundation of this monastery;
The ninth year of this my foundation,
God changed my life, to his heavenly mansion;
In the year of our Lord being gone
A thousand one hundred and one,
I changed this life verily,
The xvii daie of July."

The privilege of sanctuary appears never to have belonged to the abbey so fully as it was possessed by other religious houses, but was merely temporary during the feast in honour of St. Werburgh. Hugh Lupus ordered that no malefactor should be attached or punished at the time of the fair held upon this occasion, unless he committed some new offence. The great concourse of loose people that assembled through this indulgence proved of singular advantage to the earl Randle, who, being surrounded in

the castle of Rhudland by a Welsh army, and in great danger, dispatched a messenger to Roger de Lacy, his constable, for assistance. This officer was at that time attending the fair, and being assisted by Ralph Dutton, his son-in-law, collected immediately a numerous body of the rabble, who had met together in consequence of the privilege: with this motley company, he advanced, in battle array, to the castle, and the Welsh, who discovered him at a distance, supposing themselves too few to engage the multitude that followed him, made a hasty retreat.

Besides the Cathedral and St. Oswald's, Chester contains eight parish churches, the principal of which is St. John's: it stands without the walls on the east side of the city, and is said to have been founded in the year 689, by king Ethelred, who was admonished, in a vision, to erect it on a spot where he should find a white hind. This church was formerly a magnificent pile, in form of a cross: great part of the east end was destroyed by the fall of the centre tower, in 1574; the north and south transepts are likewise demolished: on one side of the tower, at the west end, the legend relative to the foundation of this church is represented by the figures of a man and a hind.







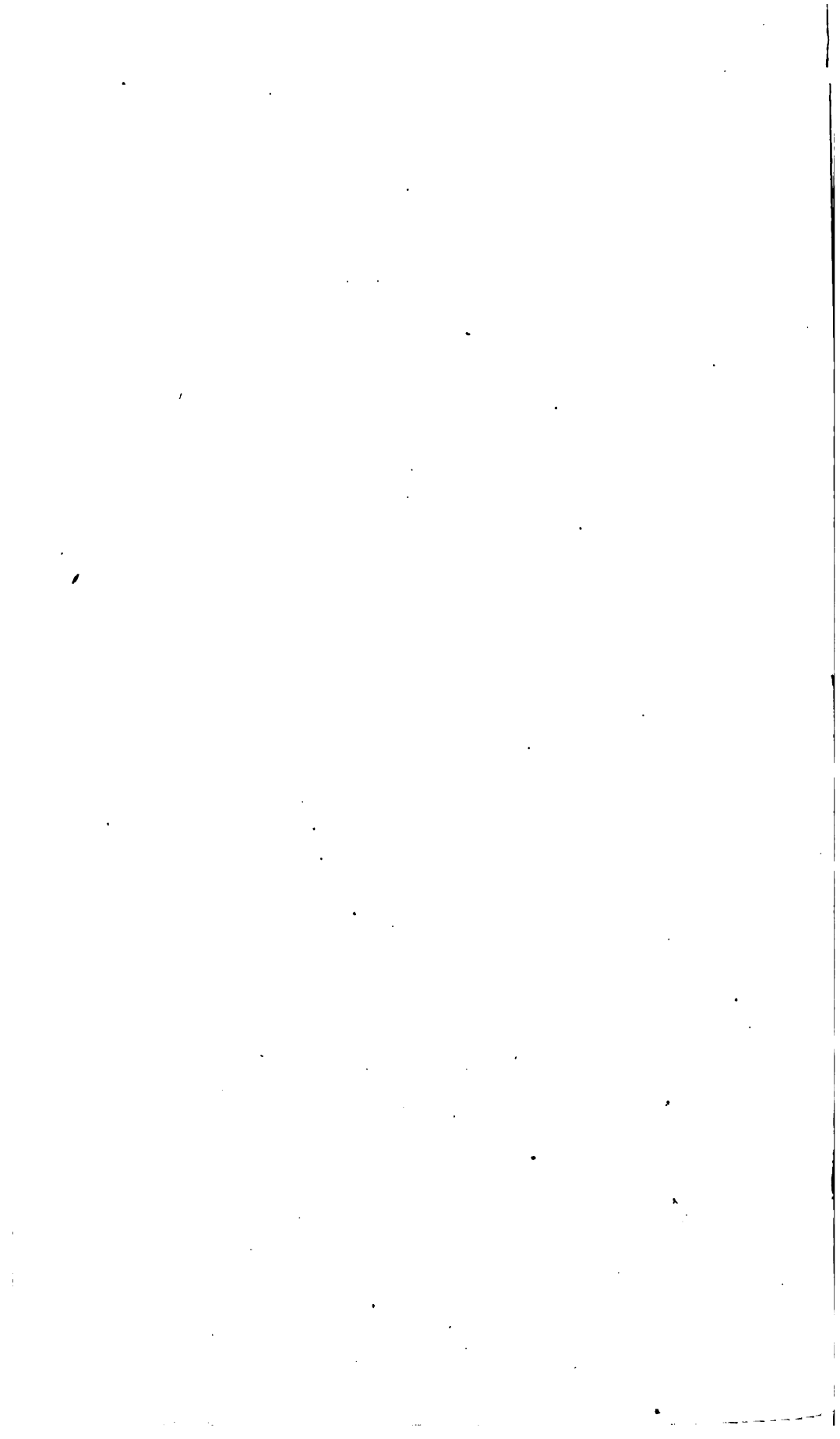
Engraved by J. H. Sturt, from a drawing by J. H. Sturt.

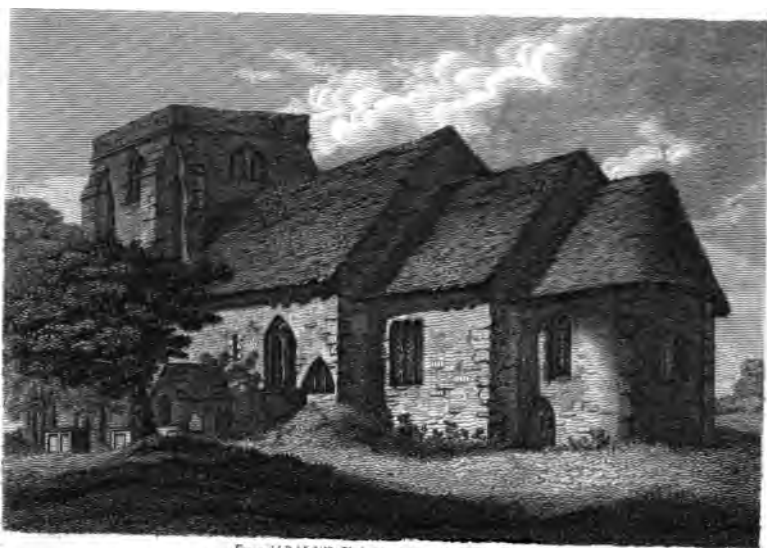
SOUTH DOOR, THWAITE CHURCH, NORFOLK.

THE entrance to Thwaite Church has been an object of great curiosity to antiquarians. It consists of an highly-ornamented receding semicircular arch of six different mouldings, supported on each side by two pillars, the caps of which are exquisitely sculptured, as is the space on each side between the pillars. Over the centre of the doorway is a rudely sculptured head, which from its different style of execution appears to have been set up at a much later period than the time when the door was erected.

It is supposed that a church was erected here in very early times, as Thwaite formerly belonged to the abbey of St. Edmund's Bury; its doorway exhibiting many different ornaments exactly similar to those which may still be traced on the curious tower of St. James, at Bury.

Not many miles from Thwaite are the remains of Langley Abbey, founded for white canons by Robert Fitz-Roger in 1198. In the thirty-eighth year of Henry VIII. the revenues, valued at 128*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* *per annum*, were granted, with the site of the abbey now called the Grange, to John Berney, esq.; at present it is included in the extensive park of sir Thomas Beauchamp Proctor, bart. whose residence, Langley Hall, is a most noble modern building, having at each corner a turret rising a story above the centre of the building, and two detached wings. The offices are enclosed by plantations, and the park is well stocked with deer.





Engraved by J. Smith, from a drawing by J. Elphinstone.

EAST HAM CHURCH,

ESSEX.

THIS Church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and is supposed from its form to be of considerable antiquity. Like the churches of the primitive Christians, most of which were originally pagan temples, or basilicæ, it consists of a sanctuary, an anti-temple, and a temple, or as they are now called, a nave and two chancels; the upper chancel or sanctuary is semicircular at the east end, and has narrow pointed windows. On the south side are remains of a piscina, with a double chain, divided by a column, forming two plain pointed archways, between which is a bracket for a lamp. On the south wall of the lower chancel, according to antiquaries, who, we suppose, have visited this place, are several arches of Saxon character, but they are not at this time discernible to our eyes. Behind the communion table is a handsome monument to the memory of Edmund Nevill, lord Latimer, and reputed seventh earl of Westmoreland of that family; the effigies represent

the earl, and his lady, Jane, countess of Westmoreland, in kneeling attitudes. Several other distinguished personages have been interred in the Church and churchyard, and among them the renowned antiquary Dr. Stukely, who, as appears by the register, was buried here in March, 1765. The spot chosen for his interment was fixed upon by himself, during a visit to the rev. Mr. Sims, a former vicar of this parish; by his own request the turf was laid smoothly over his grave, without any monument.

At Green Street, a hamlet in East Ham parish, about one mile north-west of the Church, is an ancient mansion, with a brick tower adjoining, in which, according to current tradition, Anne Boleyn, queen of Henry VIII. was at some period confined. This tale is evidently untrue, as the tower is of more modern date. The mansion itself is supposed to have been the residence of the Nevills, of whom earl Edmund was buried in East Ham Church.



JEDBURGH ABBEY, ROXBURGHSHIRE.

THIS Abbey was founded by David I. king of Scotland, in what year of his reign is not known. The institution was for canons brought from Beauvais in France; and as Osbert, the first abbot, died in the year 1174, it is likely to have been established by the king not many years preceding. From the situation of this Abbey on the borders, it was exposed to the incursions of the English, from which cause it at last became unable to maintain the religious of its own house; and Edward I. issued orders for the removal of some of them until the house should be repaired, and its income increased. To this Abbey the cells or sub-priories of Baste-note and Canonby were attached, the former situated about a mile from Forfar, the latter in Eskdale.

Upon the suppression of Jedburgh Abbey, the lands were converted into a temporal lordship, being conferred by king James VI. on sir Andrew Ker, from whom is descended the present marquis of Lothain. The patent by which he was created lord Jedburgh bears date the 26th of February, 1623; but he had long before been the favourite of that monarch, being, in 1591, one of the gentlemen of his privy chamber.

The eastern part of the church is totally in ruins: the west end has one of its door-ways, with semi-circular arches, more than usually ornamented. This front of the Abbey is of considerably loftiness, and

has, in the upper compartment; a circular radiated window of corresponding workmanship with the door.

The church exhibits, throughout its whole length, in the upper part, a range of small pointed arches, which convey to the eye a lightness and beauty seldom observable, and render this building unique in that respect. The north transept has a handsome window, with its ramifications still perfect. The west end of the nave is fitted up for divine service, like many other abbey churches in Scotland, but forming a miserable contrast to its former splendour.

The town of Jedburgh stands near the confluence of the rivers Tefy and Jed, and takes its name from the latter: the situation is beautiful. On the south side of the Abbey, but far beneath, in a deep woody glen, runs the Jed: on the sides of this river are the vestiges of several caves, which are supposed to have been places of refuge for the inhabitants when invaded by the English. These caves consist each of three apartments, one on each side the entrance, and a larger one behind.

The neighbourhood of Jedburgh is remarkable for several lofty hills, among which the most conspicuous is that of the Dunian: the elevation of this hill, above the sea, is 1094 feet.

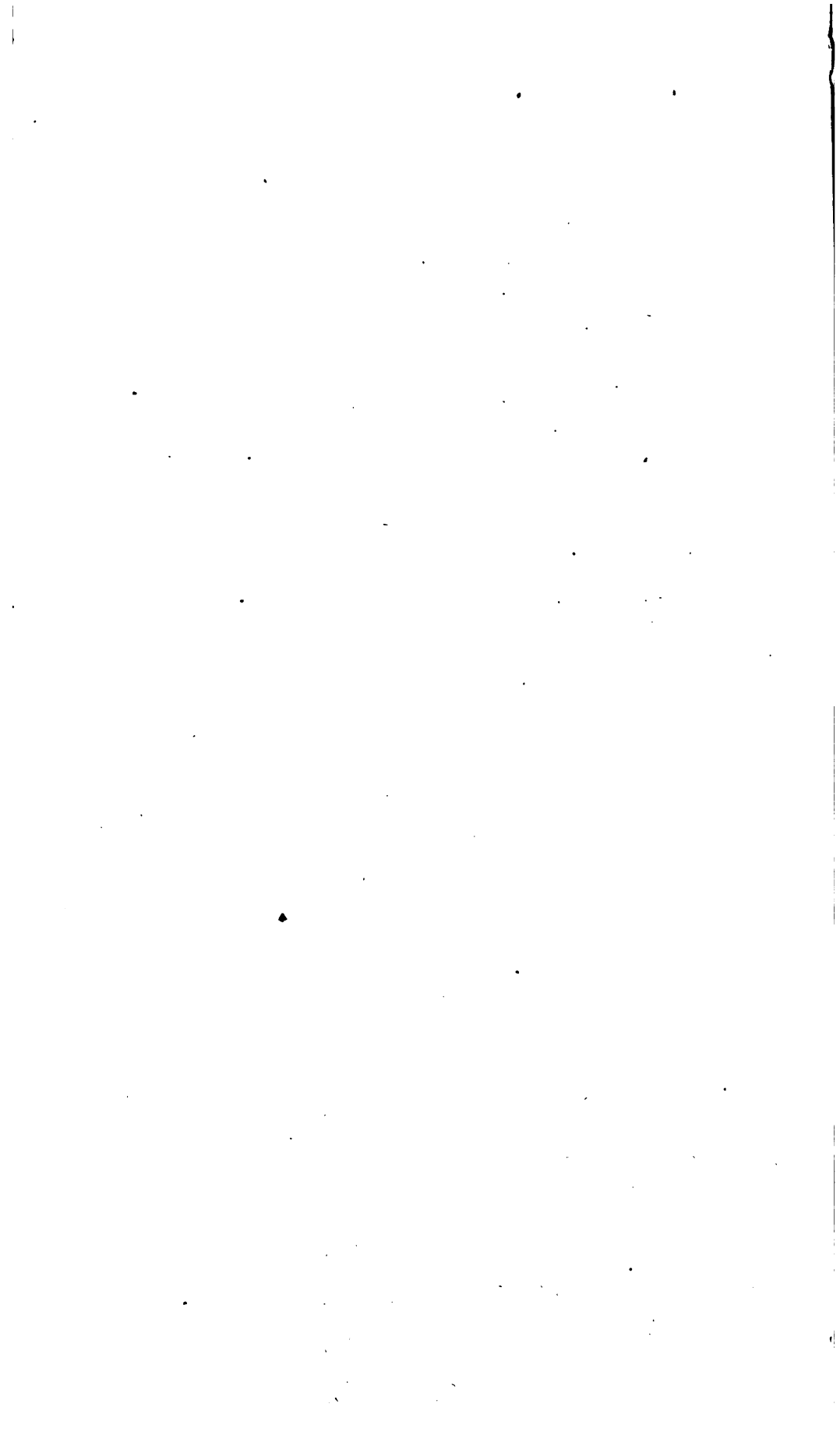


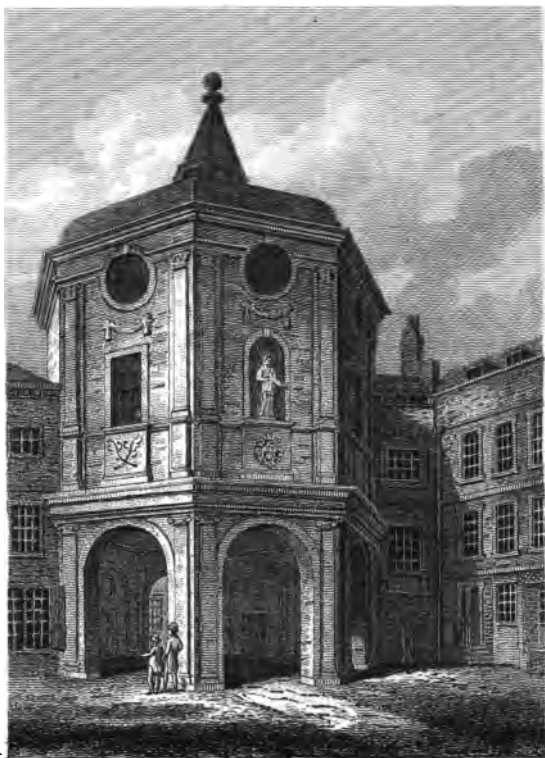
CHARTER-HOUSE, *WARWICKSHIRE.*

ABOUT a mile from Coventry stands the Charter-House, now inhabited by — Inge, esq. little of the ancient building remains. The wall of the precinct is still standing; and in a wall in the garden are the marks of many small doors, which were the entrances into the cells of the austere inhabitants. This religious house arose from the pious intentions of William lord Zouch, of Harringworth, in Northamptonshire; who obtaining, in 1381, fourteen acres of land, in this place, from sir Baldwyn Frevile, the elder, determined on that to erect a monastery of Carthusians, and endow it with ample revenues. Death, however, prevented the execution of his purpose; but, in his last illness, he left 60l. towards a future establishment.

The design was speedily completed by various pious persons. Richard Luff, a mayor of Coventry, and Richard Botoner, a fellow citizen, bestowed 400

marks on the church choir, cloisters, and three cells; others followed their example. Richard II. on his return from Scotland, in 1385, assumed the honour of being the founder; and at the instance of his queen, Anne, laid the first stone of the church with his own hands, declaring, in the presence of his nobility, and of the mayor and citizens of Coventry, that he would bring it to perfection. After this it received considerable endowments, and at the dissolution was found, according to Dugdale, to be possessed of 1311. 6s. 8d. above all reprises. The prior made an easy surrender of the house, and seemed to be without the resolution generally found among this severe and conscientious order; for more of this than any other resisted the will of the rapacious monarch, and suffered persecution in support of their cause.





ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS,
WARWICK LANE, LONDON.

AMONG the many fine buildings of London, which, from the extreme unfavourableness of their situation, may be said in a manner to be thrown away, we must rank the College of Physicians. Placed in a narrow dirty lane, should the stranger by chance stumble on this pile, he can only contemplate it at the evident risk of being crushed, or at all events bespattered by the wheels of the carriages which are continually passing. This circumstance, which occasions the edifice to be but little talked of, and less seen, except by the physicians themselves, is the more to be lamented, as it is allowed by the best judges to be a structure of wonderful delicacy, a real ornament to the city, and an honour to its great architect sir Christopher Wren.

The street front of this edifice consists of a portico of stone of an octagon form, which is crowned with a dome.

This portico leads into a square court, surrounded with brick buildings, adorned with stone, the west-

ern front of which, facing the entrance, is a very elegant piece of architecture. Here in niches in the building are good statues of king Charles II. and sir John Cutler.

Around this court-yard are situated the various apartments of the College, consisting, besides other convenient rooms for its several occasions, of an excellent *library* and a great *hall*. The former have nothing remarkable; the latter are well worthy the notice of a stranger. The library which was founded by sir Theodore Mayerne, and augmented afterwards by the earl of Dorchester, is a spacious room handsomely fitted up, and contains a very noble collection of books, chiefly relating to the medical art. The annals of the college are preserved among the MSS. and includes the lives of many of its most distinguished members. Mr. George Edwards, the celebrated *ornithologist*, was entrusted for several years with the keeping of this library, and must have found in it many valuable treatises congenial to his studies.

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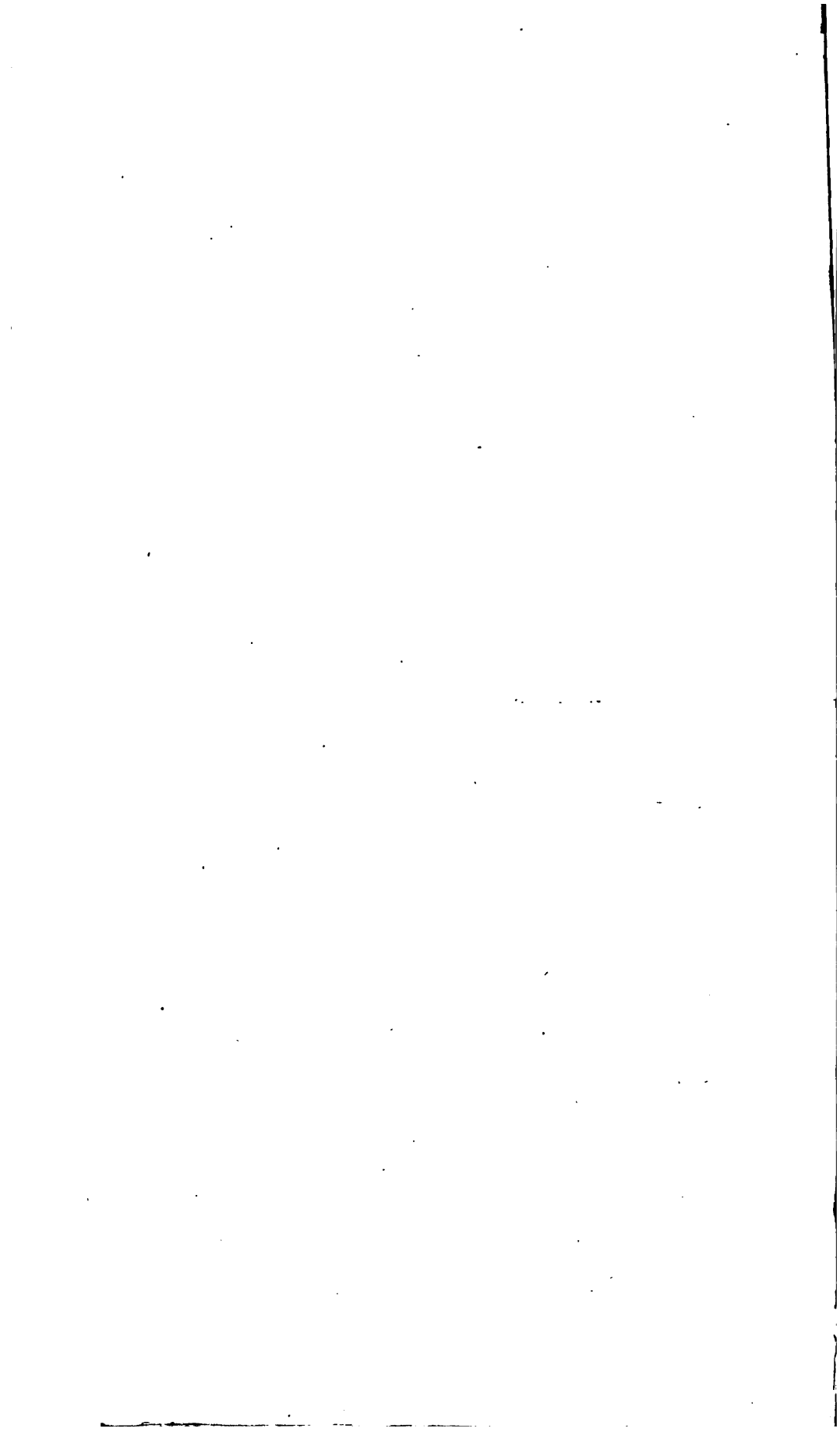
REMAINS OF BLITHBURGH PRIORY,

SUFFOLK.

BLITHBURGH, situated on the river Blith, gives name to this hundred, and though now a mean village, was formerly a flourishing place. Its origin is uncertain, but it is very plausibly conjectured to be of high antiquity, several urns and Roman coins having been discovered here. It was once the residence of merchants, and much frequented on account of its trade, especially the fishery, which it possessed before the river was choked up. Here was the gaol for the division of Becclec; and in this town the sessions for that division were formerly held. It had also a weekly market, and two annual fairs; one of which it still retains, on the 5th of April; but the market had been disused, antecedent to the birth of the oldest inhabitant living in 1754. After the suppression of the priory of Blithburgh, the town fell to decay, and continued gradually to decline, till 1679, when it sustained a loss by fire, to the computed amount of 18,031*l.* on which some of the inhabitants being unable, and others through the failure of trade not thinking it worth while to rebuild their houses, settled elsewhere; and thus the place was reduced to poverty. In 1801 it contained 54 houses, inhabited by 310 persons.

The church, from the architecture, does not appear to be so ancient as some have imagined. Several letters and emblematical figures upon it, corresponding with others at Southwold, Walberswick, and Covehithe churches, would encourage the inference that it is coeval with those structures, whose foundation was not antecedent to the fifteenth century. The chancel was probably built after 1442, when John Greyse, by will, left twenty marks towards rebuilding it, in words which show that it was not then begun. Several other bequests towards it occur down to the year 1473, at which time, or soon after, it was most likely finished. The similarity of the workmanship of the chancel to that of the church, warrants the conclusion, that it cannot have been of much later erection. The Tower, which formerly had a spire, is of inferior workmanship to the church and chancel, and therefore thought to be much older; but it was probably repaired and covered with lead when the church was rebuilt.

There was a chapel at the east end of the south aisle dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and another at the end of the north aisle dedicated to her mother,





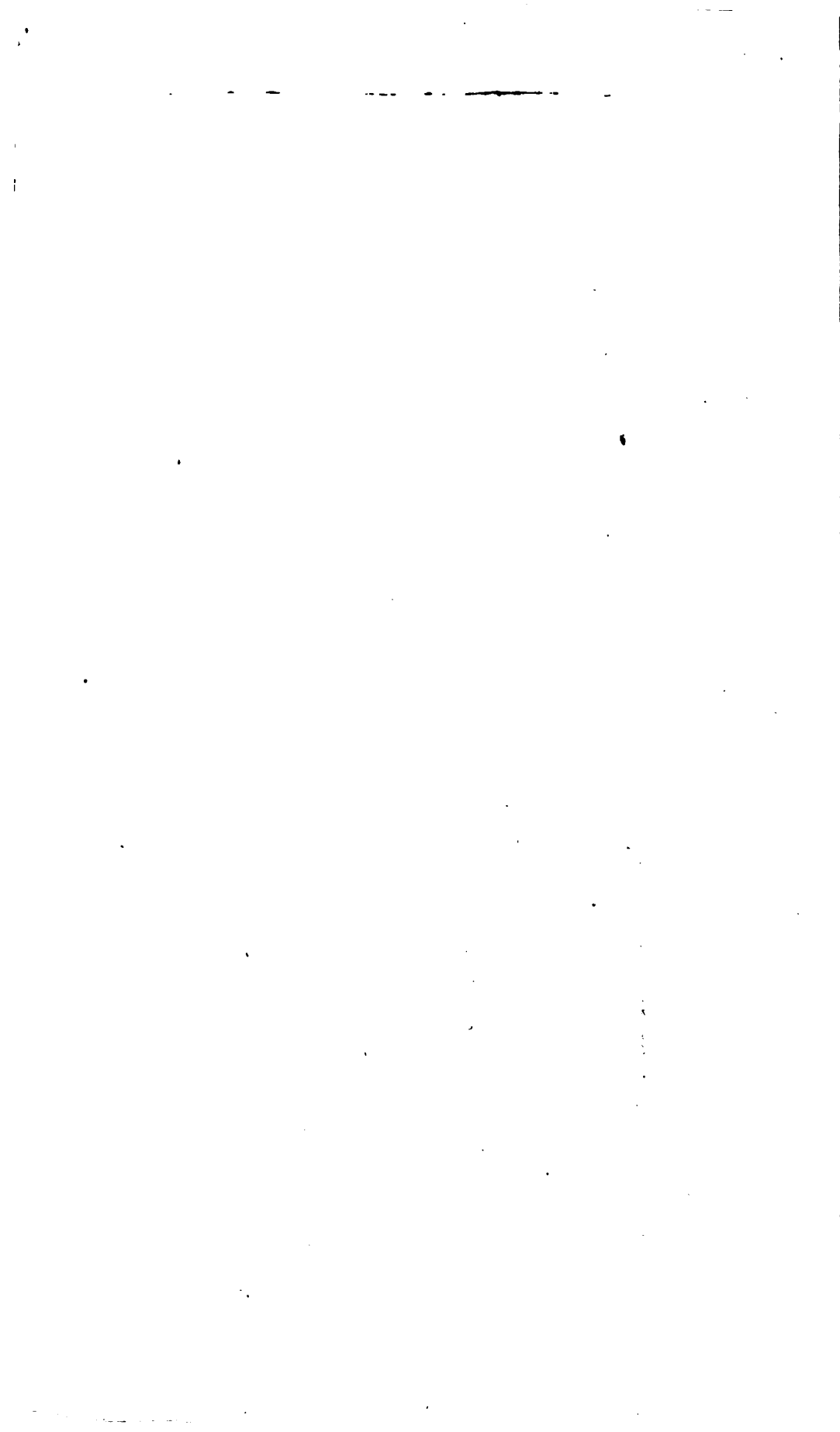
BLITHBURGH CHURCH.

St. Anne. By old wills, it also appears, that prior to the Reformation, this church contained a great number of images; as that of the Holy Trinity on the north side of the high altar, the usual place for the principal image, or that of the saint to whom the church was dedicated; the images of St. Mary and St. Anne, in their chapels, where they probably had altars. Likewise the images of St. Sigismund, St. Erasmus, and St. Katherine; and perhaps others, at least in the painted glass of the windows; for Robert Pinne, in his will dated 1457, ordered his executors to glaze a window on the north side of the church, and to paint it with the history of St. Andrew.

By letters patent, dated in the 30th year of Henry VI. licence was given to John Hopton, esq. to found and endow a chantry at Blithburgh, to the honor of St. Margaret the Virgin, by the appellation of Hopton's chantry, for one chaplain to celebrate mass for the welfare of the founders and benefactors while living, and after their decease for the health of their souls; but it is uncertain whether it was actually founded or not, as no mention is made of it at the dissolution.

At the east end of the north aisle is shewn a tomb, said to be that of Anna, king of the East Angles, and in the chancel, another for his son Firminus, who both fell in battle with Penda, king of Mercia, in 654, and were first interred in this place, whence their remains were afterwards removed to St. Edmund's. But Gardiner conjectures, that the latter monument may be the tomb of sir John Hopton, and that the former might have been erected before the rebuilding of the church, for one of the Swillington's, lords of Blithburgh. He farther observes, that near the south porch is a black marble stone, narrower at one end than at the other, and seems to have been carved on the side with a moulding, and raised in the middle; which might perhaps have been the covering of king Anna.

The upper stone of the tomb, which common report assigns to that monarch, has been broken into three pieces, the middle one of which is lost, and the interior now serves as a receptacle for filth and dirt. Upon the altar monument, in the chancel, have been raised two or three clumsy square columns of brick, which has occasioned the remark, that the





FONT IN BLITHBURGH CHURCH.

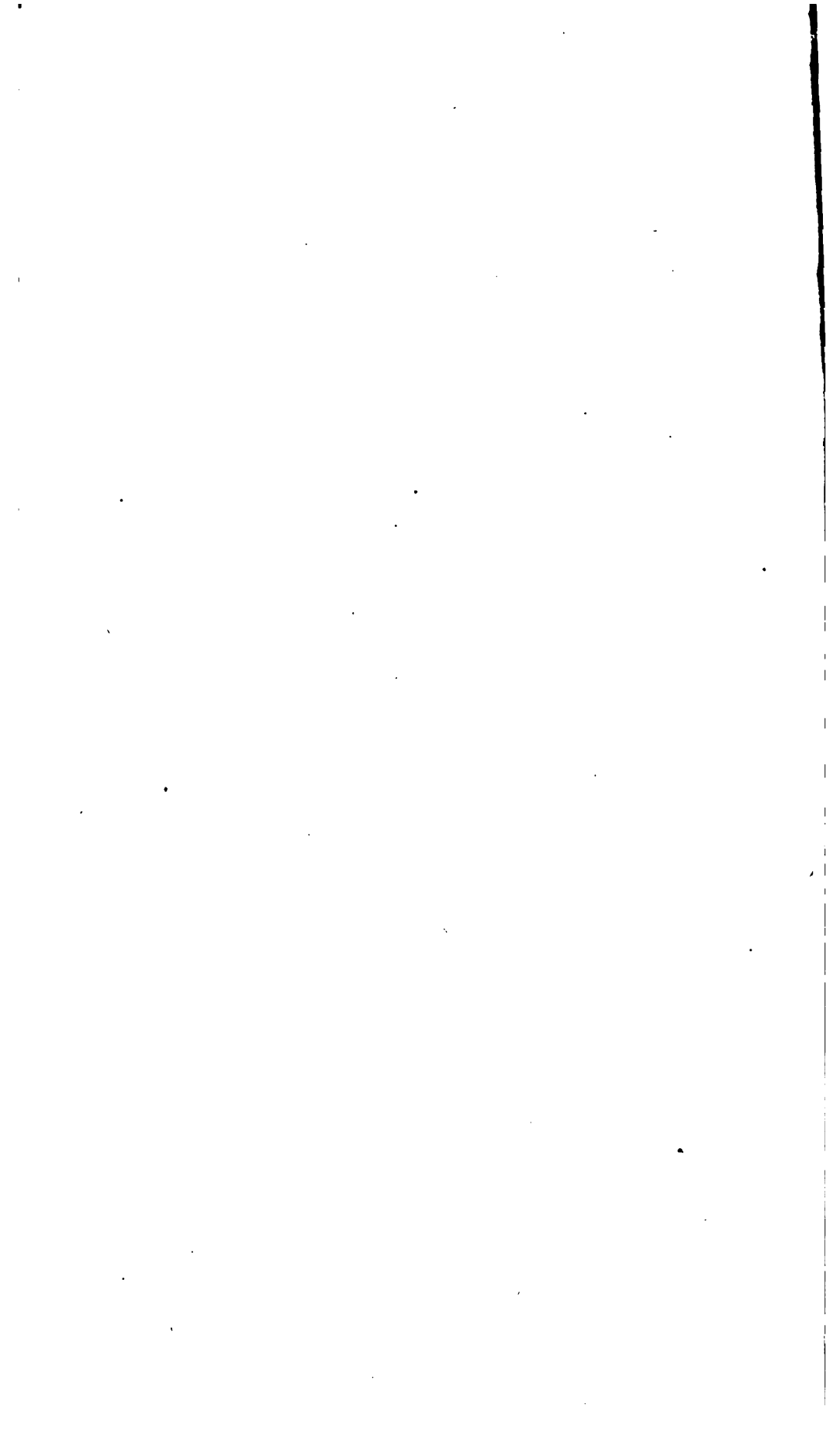
person whom it covers, whatever he might have been in his life time, is now, unquestionably, a firm supporter of the church.

In the front of two pews, near the latter tomb, are small figures, eighteen in number, representing the apostles, and other characters of Scripture: and at the west end of the middle aisle is the figure of a man which used to strike time on a bell, now cracked, in the same manner as those at St. Dunstan's in London.

Stow gives, in his *Annals*, an account of a terrible thunder storm, which happened here on Sunday the 4th of August, 1577, during divine service, when the lightning did great damage to the church, struck down upwards of twenty people, "who were found grovelling half an hour after;" of these a man and a boy were dead, and the others scorched. Blithburgh register farther mentions, that the spire and part of the steeple were thrown down, and the standing remains greatly rent and torn by the tempest, which took its course to Bungay, where it also did much mischief.

Not far from the church, are some remains overgrown with ivy, of a small priory of Black canons, or Præmonstrantenses. The revenues of the church of Blithburgh being given by king Henry I. to the abbot and convent of St. Osith, in Essex, they probably founded this priory soon afterwards, as a daughter-house, but not as a cell to that abbey, according to the assertion of most writers. The revenues of this priory were not only valued separately from those of the abbey, but the prior and convent of Blithburgh presented to their own livings, and seemed in all other respects an independent body, except that the abbot and convent of St. Osith nominated the prior. Weever makes Henry I. the founder of this house, and Richard Beauveys, bishop of London, so great a benefactor, as to be esteemed a co-founder.

The Font in Blithburgh Church is octangular, standing on two steps of the same form; it has a clumsy shaft, ornamented with figures, that are now mutilated, and defaced with whitewash. The lower part of the shaft displays on its angles, animals of a grotesque and non-descript kind.



LIST OF PLATES TO VOL. V.

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| <p>1. Dudley Castle—Vignette Title.
 2. St. Briavel's Castle, Gloucestershire.
 3. Little Marlow Church, Bucks.
 4. Romney Church, Kent.
 5. Hyde Abbey, Hampshire.
 6. Cross at Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire.
 7. Byland Abbey, Yorkshire.
 8. Episcopal Palace at Paignton, Devonsh.
 9. The Palace Tower & Church, ditto.
 10. Bishop's Cloyst, Devon.
 11. Palace at Chudleigh, Devon.
 12. Kenilworth Church, Warwick.
 13. The White Friars' Monastery at Coventry—3 views
 16. Reculver Church, Kent.
 17. Monument of Bishop Cantilupe in Hereford Cathedral.
 18. Ulverscroft Priory, Leicester.
 19. St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London.
 20. Stourton Church, Wilts.
 23. Guildford, Surry—3 views.
 24. Richmond Tower, near Boston, Lincolnshire.
 25. West Door of Paynton Church, Devon.
 26. Bycknacre Priory, Essex.
 31. Netley Abbey, Hants—5 views.
 34. North Door of Twywell Church, Northamptonshire—3 views.
 35. Dove-Dale, Derbyshire.
 41. Dunblane Cathedral and Downe Castle, Perthshire—6 views.
 42. St. Michael's Church, Coventry.
 43. Weir Hall, Edmonton, Middlesex.
 44. Shrewsbury, Salop.
 45. Shrewsbury Castle, Salop.
 47. Buiklwas Abbey, Salop—2 views.
 48. Barking Abbey, Essex.</p> | <p>52. British Antiquities, Wilts—4 views.
 56. Coninsburgh Castle, York—4 views.
 57. Stone Cross, Dundary Hill, Somerset.
 59. Bishop's Teignton Church, Devon.—2 views.
 60. Dover Castle, Kent.
 61. North Door of Bibury Church, Gloucestershire.
 62. St. Alban's Herts.
 64. Great Marlow Church, Bucks—2 views.
 65. Whitby Abbey, York.
 66. De La Pre Abbey, Northamptonshire.
 67. Neath Castle, Glamorganshire.
 68. Berry Pomeroy Castle, Devonshire.
 72. Kenilworth Castle, Warwick—4 views.
 73. Upton Church, Bucks.
 78. Stow Church, Lincolnshire—5 views.
 79. Bath Abbey Church, Somersetshire.
 81. Harlech Castle—2 views.
 82. Ancient Porch, Salisbury, Wilts.
 83. Sleaford Church, Lincolnshire.
 84. Cockersand Abbey, Lancashire.
 85. North Lewes, Devonshire.
 86. Cannon Peon, Herefordshire.
 87. The Pantheon, Stourhead, Wilts.
 88. Katherine Hill Chapel, Surry.
 89. Tunbridge Castle, Kent.
 93. Chester Cathedral, Cheshire—4 views.
 94. Walsberwich Church, Suffolk.
 95. South Door, Thwaite Church, Norfolk.
 96. East Ham Church, Essex.
 97. Jedburgh Abbey, Roxburghshire.
 98. Charter House, Warwickshire.
 99. Royal College of Physicians, Warwick Lane, London.
 102. Remains of Blithburgh Priory, Suffolk—3 views.</p> |
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